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FAMILY TAKES NEW FORMS AS TIMES CHANGE

Trend Toward Greater Freedom Today Reflected in Home, Says Educationist

UNIT OF SOCIAL LIFE SURVIVES ALL TESTS

Series of Articles to Outline Fresh Problems Facing Home Community Today

This is the first of nine articles to appear Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays on "The Modern Family and Home."

By JOHN M. BREWER
Associate Professor of Education, Harvard University

The family is established through the effort of a small group of persons to live together, and as such it presents many of the problems of partnership, statecraft, and international relations. If the family fails as an institution we shall be worse off for community co-operation and for world peace and happiness. If it prospers and succeeds, we shall be better prepared for the wise solution of a long list of world important problems.

This is not to assert that the family is the primary social institution, as has often been stated. It is not; during long ages it has usually been subordinated to and formed and reformed by the larger group, especially the state. The family does not need to loom above or dominate any other institution; it needs rather to perform important service—to stand between the solitude of the unattached individual and the complex co-operative life of the larger mass. It furnishes a training ground in living together, a microcosm of the brotherhood of man.

Any examination of the modern family must set itself a list of rather large questions. What is the family, and what are its functions? How have recent changes in work, leisure, finance, law, government, religion, and education affected the family, and what desirable and undesirable changes have come about or seem now knocking at the door? What are the appropriate internal relationships of the family, and the advantageous external relationships? What program of action may be proposed for the fostering and favorable development of the family?

Leading Problems of Family

In the course of this series of articles, some of these problems will be outlined. The family and its welfare, however, is not so much the problem of experts and scholars; it is the concern of the whole population. Everybody has his own family relationships, and on account of the intimate nature of these relations, no one outside his circle can assume for him the task of working them out harmoniously.

Consequently, each person must take a large responsibility for the

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Belgian Princess Warmly Greeted by Italian People

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Princess Marie Jose of Belgium, bride of Prince Umberto, was given an enthusiastic welcome on her arrival in Rome on Jan. 5. There have been many notable royal visits in Rome in recent years, but certainly none more moving in its enthusiasm or more intensely patriotic than that of the Belgian Royal Family, which had come to Rome to assis. in the wedding of the charming princess with the heir to the Italian throne.

There could be no mistaking the popularity of this royal alliance, and thousands of Roman citizens turned out to catch the first glimpse of their future Queen.

The first official welcome to the Belgian sovereigns and Princess Marie Jose was given at Civita Vecchia by the Duke of Genoa, who traveled from Rome to greet the royal party. The entire city presented a gay aspect, the streets through which the royal procession passed being decorated with Belgian and Italian flags and festoons of laurels, being lined with troops and Fascist militia.

There was a brilliant gathering at the station when the royal train arrived. On the platform were grouped the King and Queen of Italy, the Prince of Piedmont and other members of the House of Savoy, the Foreign Minister, Dino Grandi, and other high officials of state in brilliant uniforms. The meeting between the monarchs and the Prince and Princess was extremely cordial.

The royal procession continued through cheering crowds to the Quirinal Palace, where after receiving the welcome of Signor Mussolini and other members of the Government, the Belgian sovereigns, together with the Italian King and Queen, the Prince of Piedmont and Princess Marie appeared on the balcony overlooking the vast piazza to acknowledge the greetings of the crowd.

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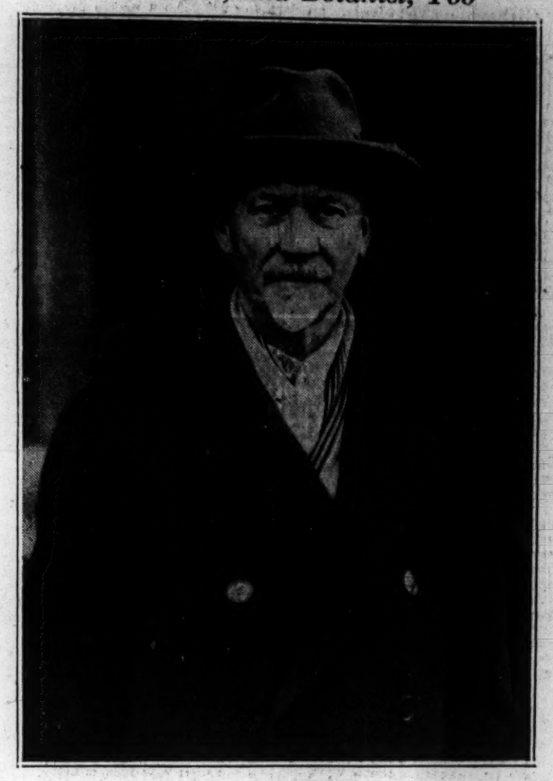
Statesman, and Botanist, Too



GEN. JAN C. SMUTS

Gen. Jan. C. Smuts, visiting America for the first time as a representative of the League of Nations, appeared in Boston in the rôle of botanist as well as statesman and leading advocate of world peace. General Smuts visited both the Arnold Arboretum in Boston and the Gray Herbarium at Harvard University, where it was disclosed that he is a recognized authority on South African grasses.

DE RIVERA GETS CONFIDENCE OF KING ALFONSO

Alarmist Forecasts in Spain Are Said to Have Proved Groundless

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Gen. Primo de Rivera, Spanish Prime Minister, once more has proved that the alarmists were mistaken and he has dispelled the warning cry of political quicksands. The Dictator's recent interview with King Alfonso amounts to a royal vote of confidence, although the General declares that the question of his retirement never arose.

Disappointment is felt over the fact that he does not promise to initiate anything in the nature of a change in his policy. The unmuzzling of the press and the full advantage taken of the newly found liberty to criticize and to urge the Dictator to cut the painter and embark upon a return to constitutional régime, had let loose a hornets' nest in the shape of the wildest rumors which might have endangered this liberty, but the Dictator has determined to keep sounding public opinion, and, if possible, to educate it by means of propaganda.

He has strengthened the ranks of Union Patriotica and will replace its committees with local directories, to be elected in February. Later in the spring he will give the country a taste of municipal and provincial elections, for the purpose of the nominations covering 25 per cent of the quota.

It is alleged that he fears a return to normal conditions and is preparing for a stiffening of the fiber of the Union Patriotica in order to face the country in a general election, probably in September. He has definitely stated that although the Government is "worn out," it remains as firm as the situation demands, which is obviously not an indication of its own strength, but of the weakness of its opponents.

In the meanwhile, the National Assembly will meet and the sessions will continue until June, when it will be decided whether its life shall be prolonged, or whether some other organization is to replace it.

LINDBERGH MEMORIAL BLOCKED BY COLONEL

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh on Jan. 4 sent the following telegram from Clovis, N. M., to Victor J. Miller, Mayor:

"In confirmation of our telephone conversation, I deeply appreciate the honor of your suggestion but I sincerely request that no movement be started toward the erection of a memorial to me."

Mr. Miller had proposed a popular movement for a statue of Colonel Lindbergh in a park here. Passing through St. Louis Colonel Lindbergh told the Mayor over the telephone that he preferred to be known hers simply as "the boy who flew the air mail."

"I suppose this ends the matter," said the Mayor, after reading the telegram.

NEW ZEALAND KEEPS LIMIT

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (AP)—The restrictions on immigration to New Zealand imposed a year ago to relieve unemployment will be continued for another year, the Government of Sir Joseph Ward, Premier, announced Jan. 3.

PARTIES AGREE TO SPEED ACTION ON TARIFF BILL

Dry Law Controversy Leads to Aggressive Moves to Improve Enforcement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Six months, at least, of the busiest and potentially the most interesting and productive legislative session in recent years confronts both chambers of Congress when they return from the turn of congress from its Christmas-tide recess.

The greatest activity, political and legislative, centers, of course, in the Senate; but the range of problems confronting both chambers is exceptionally wide and varied. And it is entirely possible that the House may witness an overturn. Democratic leaders are making eager overtures to western Republicans to join with them in a coalition similar to that which has proven so effective on the tariff issue in the Senate.

So far the Republican response has been negligible, but as a congressional session unfolds, particularly in an election year such as the current one, with the entire House and a third of the Senate to be chosen, political developments have a way of bursting apparently full-blown upon the scene over night. So that while at the start the most interesting possibilities lie in the direction of the Senate, it is entirely probable that the House, under the keen and partisan inspiration of John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, minority floor leader, may turn a few attention-capturing turns of its own.

Leaders of all the groups start off with the avowed intention of adhering rigidly to the tariff bill. Only a few big items still remain to be disposed of in this measure, wool, already well covered, and sugar and aluminium ware. If the Senate sticks to the subject the bill should be out of the way and on the road to conference in a few weeks. This is, of course, too much to hope for, but Republican, insurgent and Democratic floor managers agree to do all they can to confine the discussion as much as possible to the tariff.

However, right from the start there looms the possibility of an interruption. This break arises over the question of committee places. The insurgents are demanding representation on the Senate Finance Committee. A recent vacancy that opened

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Ruins of Homes 6000 Years Old Unearthed at Ur of the Chaldees

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Excavating to levels which, it is believed, date back to the early part of the fourth millennium before the Christian era, archæologists in the joint expedition of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, and the British Museum at Ur of the Chaldees have uncovered ruins of houses almost as old as the pre-flood city, according to a report received at the university museum Jan. 5.

The houses, described by C. Leonard Woolley, director of the expedition, as the "monuments of an era new to Mesopotamian archæology," had walls built of small mud bricks laid herringbone fashion, and within their ruins were found clay vases of new types.

The report was the first received from the joint expedition since its eighth season of work at Ur last fall, and it disclosed that, in addition to the ruins of the houses the archæologists also have uncovered the remains of an ingenious drainage system constructed during the first dynasty of Ur, about 3100 B. C.

"We have been working on a site that is peculiar," Mr. Woolley reported. "On the cemetery area the first remains that come to light are those of the Tremenos wall built by Nebuchadnezzar in about 600 B. C.; in most places where we have excavated the upper levels are as late or almost as late as the sixth century.

"Cutting down into and through the walls and floors of the highest stratum we found numerous drains made of short sections of clay piping about half a yard in diameter and set one upon another in a circular shaft. Each clay ring is pierced with holes to allow water to escape, and in order that the holes might not be blocked up by the earth the space between the pipes and the sides of the shaft was packed with broken pottery. But this was only a beginning. We have now dug down some 15 feet over the whole area and already have the ground plans of five totally distinct buildings superimposed one upon another."

FOUNDATION LAID FOR AGREEMENT ON REPARATIONS

Plea of Austria for Relief From Payments Reported Favored by Experts

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—As a result of the Austrian case against payment of reparations it is expected that the committee of experts will recommend that claims against Austria should be annulled. But announcement to this effect is not likely to be made until delegations of the Little Entente have put more pressure on Hungary and Bulgaria whom they have no intention of letting off. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor hears Bulgarians are likely to accept the proposal that they should pay 11,000,000 gold francs for 36 years. At the same time Nicolas Titulescu demands 320,000,000 lei in compensation for properties sequestrated in Rumania, which shows how complicated all these transactions are.

The real pressure that lies on all these countries to pay their debts is the damage which would be administered to their credit if they refused reasonable settlement.

In the meantime Czechoslovakia has set a good example to other countries by agreeing to pay 11,000,000 gold marks on its liberation debt, a sum which automatically covers the Italian guarantee of that sum to Great Britain. The Monitor correspondent understands all these settlements will be held up until agreement has been reached with Hungary.

Conclusion of Arrangements

The main business of this second Hague conference is to put the finishing touch on financial arrangements reached between the creditor powers and Germany in two annexes to the Protocal, signed Aug. 31. Increased annuities, approximately £2,000,000, granted to Great Britain at the first conference are not disputed.

What is now to be done is to test conclusions of the various expert committees appointed after the Hague agreement to deal with deliveries in kind, liquidate the Dawes plan, establish the Bank of International Settlements under the

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Rift in Armed Bands of Austria Aids Peace Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—During the last few weeks the irregular armed forces of Austria, which have been such a menace to internal peace, have been undergoing a process of disintegration, due particularly to dissensions within their own ranks. In the case of the Fascistic Heimwehr organization, this is the result of fundamental differences among its leaders regarding the failure of the home and foreign policy.

Incidents such as the recent expulsion of the Minister of the Interior from membership in the Carinthian branch of the Heimwehr only serve to show how divergent is the viewpoint of the Heimwehr from the great Landbund organization—the peasant league—which adopts a more conciliatory attitude in home politics.

The Heimatbund, that home or patriotic league which is mainly composed of Viennese tradesmen and has supported the Heimwehr policy in the past, is also adopting a separate policy.

Here it is generally realized that Austria's future is dependent upon political peace. The financial effects of the Heimwehr's threatened march on Vienna in September last are not forgotten among business and industrial leaders and many of the latter who have hitherto financed the Heimwehr against the Social Democrats now refuse to do so. The Heimwehr's new foreign policy has also alienated a number of its former prominent leaders.

Monarchist in tendency, it has also oriented toward Hungary and Italy very markedly in the last few months. Statements appearing in the foreign press also show the Heimwehr to be unfavorable to Anschluss with Germany.

These circumstances, together with the more conciliatory attitude of the Social Democrats, should make the task of the Chancellor, Dr. Johann Schober, of disbanding irregular military formations easier.

Queen's Photograph of Belgium's Royal Favorites

International Newsreel

Picture of the Royal Family, snapped in the palace garden by the Queen of the Belgians, which is unusual for its intimacy. King Albert, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess are admiring the baby Princess Josephine Charlotte, who is wearing a new suit of Javanese pajamas.

SOVIET GRAIN SYSTEM HITS SMALL FARMER

Success of Wheat Collection Sets Co-operative Farming on Sound Basis

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The annual Soviet grain collection campaign has been successful.

By the end of November about 90 per cent of the quantity of grain was in the hands of the state organs.

The amount of grain which has been collected considerably exceeds the figures of the last two years and has made it possible to restore the depleted grain reserves of the state, building up an emergency fund of 1,600,000 tons, although there is no intention of exporting grain before the winter of 1930-1931, at the earliest. White bread remains a memory in Russia; and the restrictions on the sale of bread at fixed prices will be kept in force.

The very success of the grain collection has brought in its train new difficulties and problems. The masses of grain which poured in overtaxed the transportation resources of the country, and during recent weeks there have been urgent appeals to the Union of Communist Youth and other public organizations to collect sacks in which to store grain, and tarpaulin with which to cover it, to give assistance in loading and unloading grain cars and in guarding the more remote grain stocks from possible attacks by the kulaks, or richer peasants. The existing storehouses were overfilled and in many cases churches and other public buildings were used for storing grain.

Rigorous Methods Employed

The methods which were employed in extracting grain from the peasants were rigorous in the extreme; in fact a cynical observer might see a direct relation between the abnormally high figures of executions during the autumn months. Most of these executions were inflicted upon persons charged with some form of agrarian terrorism or resistance to the economic measures of the Soviet Government, such as assassinating or assaulting Soviet representatives and burning the houses of Communists and their sympathizers.

The kulaks were required to surrender to the state organs fixed

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Practical Helps in **Preparing Club Papers**

WILL BE GIVEN IN A SPECIAL ARTICLE ON THE WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES PAGE

Tomorrow

Plea to American Greeks 'Recorded' by Venizelos

By the Associated Press

Athens

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS, Premier, has given a phonographic message to American Greeks.

He urges concord. "Don't transfer your differences to the new world, but work in the consciousness that you come from a Greece which was not demoralized by disaster but is a morally united Hellenic republic, advancing firmly toward prosperity. I beg you never to forget your motherland."

New Cars Give Quick 'Get-Away' and More Speed

44 American, 2 Foreign Models Seen at 30th New York Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Beauty and speed are the features of the motor cars being shown at the Thirtieth Anniversary National Automobile Show which opened Jan. 4 to continue one week at the Grand Central Palace here.

There are on exhibit cars made by 44 American and two foreign manufacturers and two makes of taxicab.

Cadillac this year presents a V-16 model, the first 16-cylinder car to be made in America. The motor has two rows of eight cylinders set at a 45-degree angle, and it is intended to give greater power and increased smoothness of operation. It is priced from $5300 to $12,000 at the factory. Only two cars for show purposes have been completed, but the company is taking orders for delivery after April.

Two front-wheel-drive cars—the Ruxton and the Cord—also the first of their type in America, are at the shows, and, according to reports in informed quarters, an established company will present a third front-drive car in the immediate future.

Five manufacturers who have been making sixes are presenting their first eight-cylinder cars at the show this year. They are the Nash, the Oakland, the Hudson, the De Soto and the Dodge. The appearance of these cars is indicative of a general trend toward "eights."

This year only four makes, the Whippet, the Ford, the Plymouth, and the Austin, will be fours. Ford and Austin are not exhibiting at the show.

The complete list of exhibitors at

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CHICAGO CUTS 300 FIREMEN FROM LIST

CHICAGO (AP)—Further results of Chicago's financial imbroglio were witnessed Jan. 6 in the discharge of nearly 300 firemen and the retirement of three fire tugs, leaving the lake and river fronts without offshore protection.

Another was what William E. Russell, Police Commissioner, termed an increase in crime since the discharge last week of 473 policemen, necessitated, the Commissioner asserted, by the 7 per cent slash in police funds under the 1930 budget.

In the meantime, however, William Hale Thompson, Mayor, whose forces in the city council opposed the $5,000,000 decrease in the budget, has given intimation that he may invoke legal technicalities to restore the police and fire department manpower.

INDIA ADVISED TO DELAY MOVE FOR FREEDOM

British Government's Policy Indicated in Address by Earl Russell

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Government's attitude toward the Indian National Congress movement for independence is understood to be revealed in a speech delivered by Earl Russell, Undersecretary for India, at a luncheon given by the Indian Empire Society in London.

"No one knows better than Indians that brave words demanding complete independence are very foolish words," Lord Russell said.

Dominion status, Lord Russell went on, is not possible at the moment, and would not be for a long time. What Britain has been doing has been to guide India along the road toward democracy. To let go suddenly would be "calamity for India." It was clear, he said, that the Indians did not realize what would happen in such a case if their fellow subjects in the Indian Empire hadn't yet learned to walk in the matter of parliamentary government. Members of the Labor Party would not allow themselves to be turned aside in their objective by foolish reasons or other forms of propaganda. They were perfectly honest in saying their objective was self-government in India. For that they were working, but were hindered by these foolish reasons, which had been deplored by all friends of India in Britain.

Parliament Must Decide

Lord Meston, former Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, India, amplifies this reply in an article in this week's Sunday Times. He says: "The only possible answer to Congress is thus twofold. 'As regards your demand for independence and exclusion from the British Empire, we cannot discuss any departure whatsoever from the existing Constitution. Parliament alone can decide on your claim and you must await its decision. Meanwhile you are free to press your views upon Parlia-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Germans to Regain Property in Morocco

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — An agreement providing for restoration under certain conditions of confiscated German property in Morocco has been reached at Paris between Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, and Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, German Ambassador.

The accord was arrived at shortly before the departure of M. Briand for the Hague conference, and will become operative simultaneously with the Young plan. Although the full text of the agreement has not been published, official pronouncements have made clear the principal provisions.

German properties in Morocco, not yet liquidated, will be restored to their former owners on condition that they be handed over within six months to persons approved by the Moroccan Government. After this period the Moroccan Government will exercise the right of pre-emption on any property not thus restored.

This action has been taken in response to the official German request for retrocession of former possessions in Morocco, notably the Mannesmann concessions at the port of Agadir. It is in keeping with chapter 9 of the Young plan, which recommends that the allied governments refrain from exercising their rights of seizing, holding or liquidating former German properties not yet liquidated or otherwise disposed of.

BATTLESHIPS PRESENT ACUTE ISSUE TO POWERS

Necessity of Deferring Building Till 1942 Imperative to Stay Competition

NO NATION CAN AFFORD RACE IN CAPITAL SHIPS

U. S. Would Be Saved Outlay of $500,000,000 in Next 10 Years

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—After the brief period of pessimism which is bound to precede any great international negotiation, Washington on the eve of the departure of the American delegation to the London naval conference reflects the most abundant and closely reasoned confidence for the success of the conference.

The feeling here is based not only on the views of the Administration itself, but repeats and is to a great extent prompted by confidential reports which have been received from each of the other four powers who will be at London. Moreover, the optimism is not merely tactical—for of course, even if they felt pessimistic, the delegates could hardly express depression at this juncture—but springs from fundamental and cogently developed reasons.

In the first place it is felt here that none of the five powers can afford a failure at London, and that each will co-operate vigorously to produce a treaty satisfactory to all concerned. The Hoover Administration obviously pins hopes upon the success of the conference. Should the American delegation bring an epoch-making treaty triumphantly back across the Atlantic many domestic issues would be sweetened, the path of American adherence to the World Court would be made smoother, and President Hoover's chances for an easy re-election would be considerably furthered. On the other hand, failure at London would impose a terrific burden upon the Administration, which might render the entire political situation precarious and chaotic.

The Labor Government in Great Britain finds its future to an even greater extent staked upon success or failure in the naval negotiations. Domestic difficulties in the United Kingdom have multiplied, the unemployment situation is increasingly baffling, and the only hope for Ramsay MacDonald and his party seems to lie in the success of the conference and free rein essential to any large scale public works program.

Japan is more interested in a constructive success at London than the public statements of its delegates would seem to indicate. Its real interest, and the very definite contributions its statesmen are prepared to make, are well-known in Washington. Japan, it is pointed out, has raised itself to the third place in naval power almost by its boot straps and its economic situation, however, sound it may be in fundamentals, is always likely to suffer rude shocks through earthquake devastation. Today it cannot face the possibility of a race in battleship construction, and the shoe pinches so hard that it will make many sacrifices—if sacrifices they be—in order to secure an international regulation of fleets which will guarantee it third place without much further expenditure of money.

Battleship Question Paramount

With France and Italy the situation is enormously complicated. Italy, it is felt, is ready to side with the stronger powers, and the occasional chauvinistic declarations of the Duce are discounted abroad as being exclusively for domestic consumption. Dictators cannot avoid such exigencies. But Italy, too, cannot build battleships, and in the final analysis it is with the battleship question that the conference is most concerned.

France has laid down a declaration of policy which, at first reading, seemed to offer many obstacles. But a second reading, and the subsequent statements which have come from Paris, are abundant proof to the Administration in Washington, at least, that the French are as intent as anyone upon securing agreement at London. Most of all, it is pointed out, the French fear isolation in Europe or in the world, and the prospect of a four-power treaty with France left out in the cold is particularly repellant. If France felt it could not sign a treaty, it would, at least, adhere to an agreement meaning much the same thing. Again, as with Italy, France cannot build battleships, and certainly would do its utmost to secure a holiday in capital ship construction.

Self-Interest of Powers

All of these considerations are based on the most realistic self-interest of the powers involved. A broader argument for the success of the conference is recognized at its full value by the American delegation. Competition in naval building today offers a serious menace to world peace. The Washington Conference, however admirable its achievements, was only a temporary stop gap. The next three or four years hold the possibility of the renewal of the insanate and incendiary building which was in prospect immediately after the war. Such competition feeds the flames of grave international trouble. The growing economic responsibilities of the United States cannot be jeopardized, it is realized in responsible circles, by world war.

The cataclysmic nature of another great war is another sobering reflection. Hence the Administration here, as well as in the other capitals, feels that not only the minor concerns of national self-interest, but the broader responsibilities of world order and

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CHIEF OF GUARD AGAIN ASSERTS PATROL IN RIGHT

Tilts With Rumrunners Are Incidental to Whole Duty, He Declares

WASHINGTON (AP)—The chief of the coast guard voiced another defense of his branch of the service in a radio address on Sunday night.

Rear Admiral Frederick C. Billard, commandant of the coast guard, related a story of the unremitting conflict of the coast patrol with the sea in the protection of life and property.

He referred to occasional tilts with rum smugglers as incidental to its work.

"The coast guard is not charged in any way with the enforcement of the national prohibition act," he said. "It is charged and has been since its creation in 1790, with the protection of the customs laws and the prevention of the smuggling of contraband from the sea into the United States.

"It has upheld and defended the Constitution of the United States since 1790, and it will continue to do so. It enforces at sea the laws of the United States. It does not discuss or question their wisdom or their expediency.

"With a habit of mind developed by traditions and an honorable history of 139 years, when assigned any task to perform, whether or not it be a popular or an agreeable or an easy one, it simply gives the sailor man's answer, 'Aye, aye, sir,' and carries on. In one year 26 officers and men of the Coast Guard were drowned while on this law-enforcement duty."

Rear Admiral Billard depicted the discovery of a rum-runner by a coast guard boat and its disregard of signals to halt.

"In such a case," he said, "there are just two courses of action open to the coast guard patrol boat. One is to do nothing but patiently wait for the time when the smuggler will be kind and gracious enough to accede to the command of the United States to stop, and the other is to take the line of action authorized and indicated by the laws of the United States."

New York Drys Seek Borah's Help on State-Wide Law

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, will be asked to come to the New York State arena in an effort to help obtain the passage of a state-wide prohibition enforcement measure, according to announcement just made here. This is the drys' answer to word from the wets that James W. Wadsworth, one-time United States Senator, will personally lead the opposition as president of the New York State branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

The crux of the contest is expected at the hearings granted on the enforcement bill that is scheduled for introduction by Edmund B. Jenks (R.), Assemblyman, of Whitney Point, veteran dry leader.

Mr. Jenks announced he would present an entirely new measure, behind which will be gathered the State W. C. T. U., the Anti-Saloon League, the Civic League, the Women's State Committee on Law Enforcement and others. Enforcement bills have passed the Assembly in recent years, but the Senate has defeated them.

Access to Rum Boat Denied Counsel of Liberty League

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Henry M. Boss Jr., United States Attorney, announced Jan. 6 that he would not approve a visit to the rumship Black Duck by Conrad Crooker, counsel for the Liberal Civic League of Boston, who has announced his desire to go aboard with ballistic experts to investigate the killing of three rum smugglers a week ago yesterday morning.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, had informed Mr. Crooker by wire that his request would be decided by the attitude of Mr. Boss.

Emery J. San Souci, collector of the port, is preparing a report for customs officials in Boston on the conduct of a customs agent, who guarding the Black Duck early Sunday was relieved from duty for drunkenness. Action in the case of the guard, Edward L. Foley of Boston, is pending the submission of the formal report.

Varnish Alcohol Ordered to Be Denatured Further

WASHINGTON (AP) — Instructions that alcohol used in making varnishes and lacquers must be further denatured, were issued Jan. 6 by Dr. J. M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner.

The new orders provide that to every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol there must be added four gallons of denatured wood alcohol and 10 gallons of normal butyl alcohol, or refined fusel oil or amyl alcohol.

Dr. Doran said he thought the new igredients would end the conversion into beverages by bootleggers.

'YOUNG MONGOL' PARTY ABANDONS REPUBLIC

TOKYO (AP)—Japanese consular dispatches from Harbin Jan. 6 said the projected Mongol republic of Barga has faded rapidly with Russian evacuation of Chinese territory. Under leadership of the so-called "Young Mongol" party, the territory known as Barga was to have been freed from Chinese rule.

Mongol troops, which were reported to have occupied towns in the territory deserted by Chinese troops during the advance of Russian forces in the controversy over the Chinese Eastern Railway, were reported to have fled to the mountains to the west when Chinese authorities dispatched two troop trains to Khallar. The Mongols had hoped to make Khallar the capital of their projected republic.

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FOUNDATION LAID FOR AGREEMENT ON REPARATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

Young plan and settle what Hungary and Bulgaria should pay in reparations.

Hungary, which is represented by the Premier Count Stephen Bethlen, refuses to accept the scheme proposed by the committee of experts at Paris in October and that is one of the knots which must be untied. This question is unfortunately mixed up with the problem of compensation to be paid by Rumania for confiscation of property of Hungarian landowners and thus assumes a political aspect.

A graver issue to be solved is the conflict of opinion between France and Germany on the interpretation of Article 430 of the Treaty of Versailles, which declares that if the Reparation Commission decides that Germany has deliberately violated its reparation obligations, the Rhineland area which, according to the Hague agreement is to be entirely liberated by July 1, may be reoccupied.

Now the German delegation protest that as the Young plan liberates Germany from control of the Reparation Commission and restores to the Reich complete financial independence, there can be no question in the future of invoking the clause.

According to Germany's view the Young plan is what may be called a gentlemen's agreement based on reciprocal confidence and its chief value to Germany lies in the fact that it enables it to escape from the prisonhouse of sanctions. To insist, therefore, that a big stick must still be held over Germany would in the German view destroy Germany's main motive for acceptance of the plan.

It is the Germans who are bringing this question forward, not the French who are prepared to let the question slide on the assumption that clause 430 of the Treaty still holds good. The British who regard it essential to obtain the willing consent of Germany to the new scheme of payments will do their best to prevent a controversy arising over this issue, for the British are convinced that Germany will never give cause for application of sanctions and that the French, after their experience of the futility of coercive measures in the Ruhr, will never again resort to seizure of German territory for enforcement of payments.

Ground Well Prepared

The atmosphere of this conference is very different from that of the first, the ground having been carefully prepared by the expert committees. Moreover, the main difficulties having been solved at the first conference and the advantages of the Young plan brought home to all parties concerned there is general determination to see the thing through in an attitude of good will.

Agreement between Germany and the United States on the question of reparation payments has assisted to this end by removing one possible cause of friction.

The French attach great importance to the possibility of commercializing part of unconditional annuities, and, if the German experts can meet this demand by showing that guarantees which Germany has to offer, especially in the matter of railway bonds, are sufficiently good to achieve this purpose, this will go far to smooth Franco-German relations.

Of the special committees appointed by the first Hague conference, that on the International Bank is most important, and its meeting has been postponed until the arrival of Jackson E. Reynolds from New York, when Dr. Hjalmar Schacht will be invited to The Hague as a member of this committee.

AIRPORT AUTHORITY SOUGHT FOR VILLAGES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Extension of authority to third-class villages permitting them to build, own and operate airports is provided in initial aviation legislation just introduced by J. Griswold Webb, Senator, Hyde Park, chairman of the State Aviation Commission. Cities, towns and first and second-class villages already have been authorized to engage in airport construction.

Mr. Webb announced the aviation legislative program also includes a measure to bring the licensing of flying ground schools under the department of education, and another bill whereby the federal Department of Commerce regulations governing piloting would be enforceable in the State. The latter measure would make reckless flying a misdemeanor.

GOOD WILL IN CITY'S BUSINESS IS SOUGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The building up of good will in public business will be required of city employees here by the new Mayor, Charles E. Roesch, who has ust taken office. "Good will is a tremendous asset in private business. It should be just as important to a city," Mr. Roesch declared in his inaugural.

Economy, the formulation of public policies along the lines of common sense business principles, law observance, legislation to obtain for the city a greater part of the money it pays out in state taxes than is now returned and strict regulation of utilities were among the high points stressed by Mayor Roesch.

KAROLYI LANDS IN AMERICA

NEW YORK (AP)—Count Michael Karolyi, former Premier of Hungary, arrived Jan. 6 on the United States liner George Washington, to make a six yeeks' lecture tour in this country. He recently received permission to visit the United States.

Cyclopean Towers in Virginia

Virginia Chamber of Commerce

Natural Caves, Grottoes and Bridges Abound in the State, and Attract Thousands of Tourists.

Historic Highway Traverses Virginia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISONBURG, Va.—Cyclopean Towers, Mt. Solon, the higher of which is 107 feet above ground, is one of the natural wonders of Virginia which yearly is visited by large numbers of tourists. The phenomenon apparently is composed of innumerable layers of stone accumulated through the ages.

Acorns or other seeds have found adaptable soil in the crevices which have developed into trees a third the height of the towers and have burst through the rocky confines and grown up the sides and through the top.

The natural tunnel through the larger tower is of such size that a car may be driven through it with ease. In comparatively recent years, stairs have been built so tourists may climb up for a short distance.

Virginia throughout its length and breadth is celebrated historically, and in it are to be found many extraordinary natural caves, grottoes and bridges.

Tourists flock to Virginia, and the Virginia Historic Highway, extending all around and across the State, enables them to travel in comfort and to visit every noted place with convenience and suitable accommodations along the way.

KANSAS MAN NAMED ENVOY TO COSTA RICA

WASHINGTON (AP) — Charles E. Eberhardt of Kansas was nominated Jan. 6 by President Hoover to be Minister to Costa Rica. He is a career man in the diplomatic service and has had extensive experience in Latin America. His nomination followed announcement that Arthur Schoenfeld, recently appointed Minister to Costa Rica, had resigned from the diplomatic service. Until recently he was general secretary of the Bolivia-Paraguay Commission, and previously was Minister to Bulgaria.

Other nominations were Charles H. Holtzman of Cumberland, Md., for reappointment to be Collector of Customs at Baltimore; Col. William E. Cole of the coast artillery to be a brigadier-general.

BUFFALO'S MILLS NEAR WORLD LEADERSHIP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Buffalo's milling industry has increased enough in production during 1929 to place the city within 5 per cent of world leadership, according to the industrial division of the Chamber of Commerce. Production records for the year were broken with a new high mark of more than 10,200,000 barrels being set. In 1928 Buffalo broke the record at slightly over 10,000,000 barrels. Buffalo mills shortly before the close of the year were operating at 70 per cent of their capacity. Six years ago only 6,000,000 barrels of flour were produced annually.

SIMON COMMISSION RETURNS TO LONDON

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Palestine Commission of Inquiry has returned to London. Interviewed on its arrival, the members said the commission had only a few more witnesses to examine and the importance was realized of submitting its report as soon as possible.

The commission was appointed to investigate the immediate cause of the rioting in Palestine last August and for the past two months it has been sifting evidence in Palestine.

SPEED CAR TRIALS TO BE MARCH 15 TO 30

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. (AP)—A decision to set the annual automobile speed trials here for March 15 to 30 instead of March 1 to 15 as originally planned has been reached by Val Haresnape, director. Mr. Haresnape said he had asked the contest board of the American Automobile Association to sanction the change. He is a former secretary of the board and has been selected by the city to take charge of the speed trials.

NEW YORK G. O. P. TO BACK BILL ON PRISON REFORM

Assembly Leaders Agree to Pass Roosevelt's $10,000,000 Measure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Republican leaders of the Assembly have concurred in Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's recommendations for an immediate program of prison reform, their condemnation of his prison policy notwithstanding, and will pass the Governor's $10,000,000 bill at once.

This decision is in connection with the determination of Joseph A. McGinnies of Chautauqua County, Speaker, and his Republican colleague, to drop obstruction tactics in their branch of the Government, and, in granting the Governor freedom to act, place full responsibility upon him for maintaining order in the State institutions.

While John Knight, of Arcade, president pro tem of the Senate, is absent, no one was here to make an authoritative announcement on behalf of the upper house. It is believed, however, that the same action will be accorded the bill in the Senate in line with the belief of the Republican majority that the urgent necessity for relieving the overcrowding in state prisons should not be balked by the Republican-controlled Legislature. The bill, as it will be passed, will provide not only for prison cantonments, but for more guards and higher pay, together with better food and clothing for the prisoners.

The Republican response to Mr. Roosevelt's challenge on the water-power deadlock in the Legislature, in which he declared that "the next move is up to the Legislature," bids fair to be met soon with a compromise bill.

This bill would empower the Governor to give over the determination of the State's waterpower policy to a commission of five members of his own selection, in each of whom confidence must be state-wide and by whose decisions the Republicans would pledge themselves to abide.

No more substantial compromise will have been offered by the Republicans in all the seven years' campaign they have waged in the Legislature against state development. As proposed the measure would offer the commission complete freedom of action in considering whether state or private development, with rigid state supervision over rates, finances and the operations of the lessee corporations, would best serve the interests of the State.

Prior to the reading of the Governor's annual message it was deemed quite possible among the Republican majority that he would find such a proposal acceptable and, by his acceptance, eliminate the water-power issue in the State election next autumn. However, the Governor's message showed little tendency to compromise, indicating that, far from undergoing any moderation, his views had strengthened.

Mr. Roosevelt now holds for State ownership of transmission lines for distribution of state-developed electric energy, and his proposal is regarded by Republicans as a definite stand by the Democrats to augment the status of the water-power issue for campaign purposes. The Governor was reported to have said that compromise entailed his refutation of a declaration contained in the Democratic state platform, and it is believed by political observers that the party will accept little short of an offer of absolute surrender from the Republicans on the water-power question.

The Governor's detailed plan will not be revealed until he delivers his special message on water power to the Legislature, but it is the belief that he may recommend the establishment of a uniform rate for publicly developed electricity in all parts of the State, providing equal treatment for all consumers. It has also been advanced that a board of trustees, limited to plans based on development and distribution under state auspices, might recommend state and municipal co-operation in effecting a network of transmission lines which would carry to the consumer, without any intermediary private agency, the state-generated current from the St. Lawrence.

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Publishers Prevent Advertising Frauds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The formidable bulwark which honest advertising standards have thrown up to protect the public from fraud and deception is reflected in figures, just published here, to the effect that periodical publishers in the United States rejected more than $2,000,000 in advertising revenue during 1929. This figure was computed by the National Better Business Bureau from returns submitted by 45 magazine publishers.

"Many other magazine publishers reported the rejection of hundreds of thousands of dollars in revenue, but could quote no accurate figures," Edward L. Greene, manager of the bureau, said. Since advertising forms the lines of communication through which the unscrupulous operator reaches his prey, the strategic importance of maintaining an impregnable barrier at this point in the economic structure is readily apparent, he added.

"Refusal to aid in the promotion of frauds through the acceptance of advertising is no new development in the publishing business," Mr. Greene continued. "A great many publishers of newspapers and magazines always have exercised strict censorship of advertising in order to protect their readers.

"Periodical publishers have demonstrated their desire to free their business of fraud and their ability to clean their own house from within. The faker is fast being driven out of the magazine field. At present there is a tendency for fraudulent and deceptive periodical advertising to collect in a relatively few magazines, the management of which will apparently accept any advertising regardless of its integrity. Such publications are being referred by the bureau to the Federal Trade Commission for investigation and action. Similarly, the fraudulent advertisers themselves are investigated and referred to the proper law enforcing agencies."

MEETING WILL HEAR ROCKEFELLER 'TALKIE'

ORMOND BEACH, Fla. (AP)—A talking moving picture will carry an address of John D. Rockefeller to his associates meeting in Cleveland, O., Jan. 10 to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Standard Oil Company.

Unable to accept an invitation to attend the meeting, the oil magnate spoke into the microphone of a sound recording moving picture apparatus at his winter home here. The film will be taken to Cleveland and exhibited at the meeting.

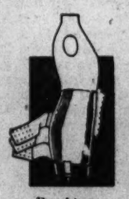
VARE PLANS TO RUN IN SENATE PRIMARY

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—William S. Vare, returning to his office here after several weeks at Atlantic City, declared that he will be a candidate for the United States Senate in the Republican primaries next May.

Many attempts have been made to get Mr. Vare to withdraw from the race in favor of Joseph R. Grundy, Senator from Pennsylvania, but Mr. Vare has resisted such persuasion. His friends declare that he can count on unbroken support from the city organization.

"Nevaspred"
Takes care of the two most difficult points of a woman's figure — the hips and diaphragm — also does away with hollow back.


The elastic side straps are individually adjustable.
Note flatness of abdomen and back; also reduction of model's hollow back.
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"Nevaspred" will absolutely produce the new silhouette.
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In Philadelphia—Frutchey Silk Shop
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LACK OF CAPITAL CALLED BAR TO GERMAN TRADE

Four Reports Issued by Gilbert as Prelude to Annual Statement

BERLIN (AP)—As a curtain raiser to S. Parker Gilbert's annual report on reparations, due several days hence, the agent-general's office on Jan. 4 made public four reports; namely, those of the commissioners of the Reichsbank, industrial debentures, controlled revenues and railways provided under the Dawes plan.

The Reichsbank commissioner's report says: "Once again it can be recorded that the Reichsbank situation in every respect is sound."

Pointing out that the dominant tendency in Germany's business situation during the past year was "the extremely strained position on the capital market," the commissioner observes that it was possible to meet new capital requirements only by increasing further the short term indebtedness already high.

In the commissioner's opinion the German money market can be eased only if relieved of the pressure of public debts.

Referring to the New York stock upheaval, the report says: "Germany had no noteworthy speculation in stock exchange securities during the last few months and accordingly escaped the stock exchange crisis."

The report adds, however, that it was apparent from the increase in the number of bankruptcies and compulsory settlements in general business that credit difficulties had wrought serious consequences.

Industries Improve

As regards industries, covered by the report of the commissioner for industrial debentures, a better situation was disclosed. In the 12 months under consideration there were 205 bankruptcies and 348 voluntary windups, involving respectively 7,307,500 and 15,000,635 gold marks, which was well below the previous year, when these amounts exceeded 10,000,000 marks and 30,000,000 marks respectively.

The commissioner states that industrial reorganization generally is in a fair way of overcoming the difficulties imposed by the new economic conditions.

Regarding the six key industries —coal, lignite, potash, cast iron, cast steel and rolled metals—the commissioner's report is generally favorable, with production curves rising and Germany holding her position on world markets.

Of coal she still yields 25.9 per cent of European production, of lignite 77.8 per cent of the whole world production. Potash and the metals also show figures exceeding the averages of recent years. In steel the maximum daily production of 57,266 tons was reached last June, a mark which had not been exceeded since 1913.

Leads in Copper

In copper, Germany still heads European consuming nations. While raw cotton and leather imports have fallen, wool has risen and the rubber consumption increased 19 per cent as compared with the previous year owing to the increased use of motor vehicles. Germany now has 1,185,499 cars on her roads and ranks third in the rubber-using countries.

According to the Commissioner of Controlled Revenues, namely customs, tobacco, beer, alcohol and sugar, the yield during the fifth annuity year amounted to 2,870,244,000 marks as compared with 2,852,491,000 in 1927-28.

"In general the increase of revenue has been due to consolidation of the economic situation, steadily increasing consumption and increased rates of taxation," says the report.

Customs on Firm Basis

Discussing the customs report, the commissioner observed: "The future yield of customs rests on a firm base, and can hardly fall below that registered in last year's except in case of an extraordinary development of home agricultural production, especially in cereals, or of a pronounced weakening of the general economic situation."

The receipts of the fifth year amounted to 170 per cent of those of the first, due partly to increased consumption and partly to a 33 per cent increased tax.

As to the alcohol monopoly, the yield from this doubled in five years, being 336,000,000 marks for 1928-29. During the fifth annuity year 2,333,900 hectolitres of pure spirits were consumed.

The railway commissioner's report points out that despite many difficulties, operation during the past five years lived up to expectations.

The total receipts for 1929 were estimated at 5,370,000,000 marks and expenditures 4,459,000,000 marks. The surplus of 911,000,000 marks was just sufficient to meet the reparations burdens of the railway company.

Court Taxes Bequest on Present Value

WASHINGTON (AP)—Millions of dollars and many individuals were affected Jan. 6 by a Supreme Court decision holding that the difference in value in securities at the time of bequest and the value at the time of sale of such inherited property constituted taxable income. The test case was brought by E. Franklin Brewster from western New York.

Brewster had appealed from a ruling of the Internal Revenue Commissioner who had been sustained by lower courts. He insisted the tax should be levied only on the difference in value at the time he received the securities and the time of sale, holding considerable time had elapsed since publishing of the will and the time the securities actually came into his possession.

The point has been raised in a number of cases involving large sums of money.

CLEMENCEAU'S HOUSE IN NEW YORK MARKED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A bronze tablet marking the site of the house in Sheridan Square where Georges Clemenceau lived during his residence in New York in 1870 has just been unveiled in the presence of a gathering of distinguished persons representing France and the United States. The tablet, on the corner of the Sheridan Theater, at Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, was erected by Nicholas M. Schenck, president of Loew's Theatres, Inc., owners of the Sheridan.

Among those who joined in paying tribute to Clemenceau were M. Maxine Mongendre, French Consul-General in New York; Joseph Donon, president of the French Veterans of the Great War; M. P. de Malglaive, president of the French Chamber of Commerce, the Rev. Cranston Brenton, sacrist of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and Maj. William F. Deegan, City Commissioner of Tenements, who represent Mayor James J. Walker.

TUNIS TO CELEBRATE ITS UNION WITH FRANCE

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The French Government has decided to associate Tunis with the festivities which this year will celebrate the centenary of the conquest of Algeria.

Tunis is not only Algeria's next-door neighbor, but would ordinarily celebrate its fiftieth anniversary as a French possession next year. It is specially appropriate, therefore, to celebrate together the centenary of Algeria and the golden anniversary of the union of Tunis with France. The French acquisition of Tunis in 1881 was considered the logical sequel to the conquest of Algeria in 1830.

CHEVROLET PRICES REDUCED

DETROIT (AP)—A reduction of $30 in the prices of Chevrolet automobiles, effective Jan. 4, is announced by W. S. Knudson, president and general manager of the Chevrolet Motor Company.

MOVE FOR WIDER CITY DEFEATED BY PITTSBURGH

Suburban Towns Refuse to Accept Metropolitan Charter

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Failure of the citizens to ratify a metropolitan charter has ended for the time being Pittsburgh's ambition to gain a position among the six leading American cities in the 1930 census.

Instead of counting in nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants in Pittsburgh's suburbs and giving the community a rating next to Detroit, the enumerators will list the inhabitants of three third-class cities and nearly 150 boroughs and townships in Allegheny County, and the statisticians of the Census Bureau will give each municipality a separate return. Pittsburgh, despite its phenomenal growth, will slip back from ninth to tenth place in the rating of centers of population.

Hope of a Greater Pittsburgh and an exalted place in the census returns ended with 1929, and it was not until the last hours of the old year that the proponents of a greater municipality gave up their campaign for the present decade. They now realize that "time, tide—and the decennial census—wait for no man," and it is obvious that Pittsburgh, 1930, will show no remarkable growth. The Metropolitan Charter, authorized by the Pennsylvania Legislature, which established a "city" of confederated municipalities embracing the boundary of Allegheny County, was rejected by the voters at a special election in June, 1929. It was immediately placed on the calendar for the approaching general election and its advocates were hopeful of success until the fate of the charter became involved in a partisan tangle. To clear the atmosphere, it was suggested that the question be argued out in the courts. This was to determine when the charter should again be submitted to the people.

Then the courts denied that they had jurisdiction. A new case was framed, but this also was thrown out. Time was lost, the elections were held, but the charter failed to be placed on the ballot.

Friends of the charter resolved to try again. A resolution to submit the question to the electors was submitted to the County Commissioners and to this an equity suit was instituted by a friendly litigant. An answer was filed on the last day of the old year, and now the whole question goes to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. There is small chance that a decision will be handed down in time for the question to be brought up at the spring primary elections in May, even though a favorable opinion be given.

The most earnest advocates of a metropolitan city are not sanguine that the question will go to the voters this year, and they urge more time for the "education" of the people. Meantime, opponents of a metropolitan charter will carry on an equally active campaign. Numerous political factors are involved, and the opposition of many citizens of the larger municipal units, who wish the separate maintenance of their own autonomy, is responsible for the dissenting voice which is registered from the outlying districts and the third-class cities.

A majority of the citizens of the suburban residential boroughs are opposed to the direct annexation of their municipalities with Pittsburgh.

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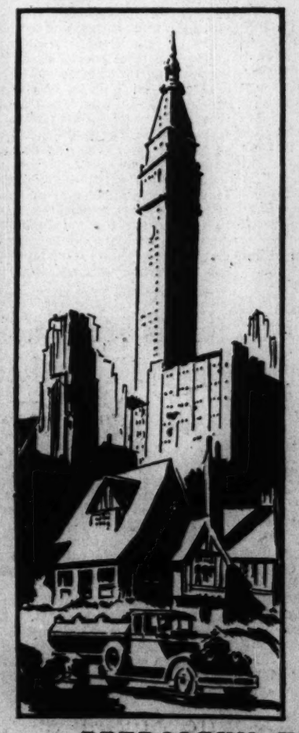
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WORLD COURT PARTISANS MOVE TO SPEED ACTION

Declare National Majority Is for Ratification of Revised Protocol

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A strong movement is under way by advocates of World Court adherence to bring to the early consideration of the Senate the question of ratification of the revised protocol.

The proposal, it is authoritatively understood, is making rapid headway in senatorial circles. President Hoover is declared to favor early consideration of the modified reservations, but is disinclined to submit the matter while the tariff bill is still before the Senate, because of the opportunity that such a situation would offer the opposition to both projects to play one off against the other.

The President has been advised by certain Administration leaders to withhold pressing for ratification until after the congressional elections in November. He is urged by these men that it is politically inexpedient to have the issue raised at this time, since opponents of adherence are eager to make the matter a campaign controversy.

Find Sufficient Votes

Court supporters hold that not only are there sufficient votes to be had in the Senate at this session to approve the revised protocol, but assert confidence that if the issue is carried into the elections, the Republican Party need have no concern. They maintain that the country favors participation in the international tribunal and that the issue should be pressed with vigor and determination.

It is definitely known that the Administration is divided on the problem of presenting the matters for senatorial action. The President is considered as favoring submission at this session; certain floor leaders, actually hostile to the Court, are counseling delay. At present, the legislative situation, because of the tariff contest, is such as to necessitate marking time on the matter, but once this bill has been disposed of, a decision will have to be made without delay or other matters will be given precedence.

Court leaders assert their confidence that there is a two-thirds majority for adherence in the present Senate. They do not minimize the opposition, but declare that it is distinguished far more for its rhetorical power than for numbers. In fact, it is stated, the opposition has actually lost strength, while the Court has gained supporters in both parties.

Democrats in Favor

It is among the Democrats, in fact, that considerable sentiment arises for bringing the question to consideration this session. It is in Democratic ranks that the President will find the largest body of support for adherence. Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority floor leader and member of the American delegation to the London Naval Conference, favors such action and expresses the view that the President will send the revised reservations to the Senate before it adjourns.

Another factor that operates to delay submission to the Senate is the desire of the Administration to have the revised statutes approved by all the other signatory nations before the United States acts on them. Of the 54 governments adhering to the Court, all but a few have signed the draft protocol.

William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declares that he will not hold up the issue in his committee once it is sent there for report to the Senate. Whatever the committee's action, Mr. Borah expressed the view that it did not count heavily, as in so important an international issue the Senate would dispose of the issue by floor debate.

Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.), Senator from Michigan, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has received from the New York Bar Association an affirmative answer to each of three questions submitted by him, having to do with whether the United States as a member of the court would be fully protected in its refusal to be bound by the court's advisory opinions or made a litigant before the court without its consent as set forth in the Senate reservations. The questions submitted by the Michigan Senator were:

Is it your conclusive judgment that the United States cannot be made a litigant in the World Court without the specific consent of the United States in each instance?

Is it your conclusive judgment that advisory opinions cannot be rendered by the court in a matter in which the United States has an interest except as the United States assents?

Is it your conclusive opinion that the court is not calculated to render an advisory opinion over the protest of the United States in a case in which the United States claims an interest?

The questions were submitted by Mr. Vandenberg in consequence of a recommendation by the New York Bar Association's committee on international law that the Senate ratify the court protocols. Among the members of this committee are Elihu Root, George W. Wickersham, Frederick R. Coudert, James W. Gerard, John C. Milburn and Frank L. Polk. The committee's recommendation was adopted by the bar association and was communicated to President Hoover and the members of the Senate by Charles H. Strong, the association's secretary.

Mr. Vandenberg said that he was uncertain as to what his position would be with reference to ratification. He said he wanted to ascertain whether changes in Article 68 of the court statutes to limit the court's jurisdiction in rendering advisory opinions, with reference to the United States, including the Root formula, were an adequate substitute for the Senate reservations.

Carbon Monoxide Fumes Consumed

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—A practical means of eliminating carbon monoxide, the gas emitted by automobile engines, is claimed in the discovery of a Johns Hopkins University professor, announced Jan. 6.

Dr. J. C. W. Fraser, the B. N. Baker professor of chemistry at the university, made the announcement that tests had shown a motor equipped with his device could run indefinitely in a closed garage without liberating carbon monoxide. Offensive odors from automobile exhausts, which abound in heavy traffic, can be suppressed by the chemical action and smoke also will be entirely consumed, Professor Fraser added.

Carbon monoxide is produced by incomplete combustion and the discovery is a chemical catalyst which, when the exhaust vapors pass over it mixed with air, converts the monoxide to harmless carbon dioxide. A device to accomplish this has been made and has operated successfully in road tests under all kinds of driving conditions, he said, but the present objective is to simplify the apparatus and Professor Fraser believes accomplishment of the end is in sight.

Dr. Fraser's discovery resulted indirectly from his work in the chemical warfare since the World War to protect men operating guns in closed turrets.

BOSTON, ENG., TO BUILD SEABANK TO SKEGNESS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Official notification has been received by the Boston and Skegness Councils that the Board of Trade will hold a public inquiry at Boston into an application by the Automobile Racing Association, Limited, to lay out a motorcar speedway and speedboat waterway along the north shore of the Wash between Boston and Skegness.

It is proposed to construct: A seabank 15 miles long between the present high and low water mark; a paved speedway 15 miles long and 100 fet wide; an eight-mile circuit of road metal 45 feet wide, with irregular ends suitable for tourist trophy races, and a speedboat waterway one mile long and 300 feet wide, with quarter-mile diameters at both ends for high-speed turns.

The Skegness end of the new inclosed area will be reserved for aerodrome and aircraft works. Elaborate drainage and sewage disposal schemes, and a new eight-mile public road are included in the proposal.

Berlin Takes Drastic Measures of Economy

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The city of Berlin is commencing to carry out immediately the economical measures it has decided are imperative.

A specially called municipal meeting decided to discontinue all building not absolutely necessary in the city. Nearly 100 building projects are thus frustrated or suspended, including a number of new administrative buildings and the extension of the people's bathing place at Lake Wannsee.

The forthcoming building exhibition will suffer in consequence, any additions to the already standing buildings being prohibited. The restriction of extensions to the suburban and local electric railway and subway has been decided, though to what extent is not yet settled.

All buildings that are on the verge of completion, such as the Kleistlyceum and several district public baths, are to be finished. The municipality is confronted with a serious dilemma; the saving on one hand will increase the great number of unemployed—already 2,500,000.

All Set

Uncle Sam—"Probably Have to Have It All Made Over Soon's I Get Back."

33 INSTITUTIONS GET $6,000,000 OF HUBERT LEGACY

Calvin Coolidge, Alfred E. Smith, Julius Rosenwald Name Beneficiaries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A romantic chapter of far-reaching effect has just been added to philanthropic annals in the report by Calvin Coolidge, Alfred E. Smith and Julius Rosenwald, as trustees, on the distribution to 33 institutions of about $6,000,000, which Conrad Hubert left in 1928 to be divided as the trustees should decide.

Here is the list of institutions benefited and the amounts which the committee determined each should receive out of the funds on hand to the amount of $4,600,000:

St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, $500,000; Boy Scouts of America, $500,000; Girl Scouts, $500,000; Provident Hospital, Chicago, $500,000; Beekman Street Hospital, New York, $500,000; Children's Aid Society, New York, $200,000; American National Red Cross, toward the erection of a new building by the New York Chapter in New York City, $375,000; Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City, toward an addition to the Central Building, $250,000; New York Foundling Hospital, $50,000; International Migration Service, American Branch, $50,000; Jewish Mental Health Society, New York, $250,000; National Committee for Mental Hygiene, $250,000; Jewish Theological Seminary of America, $250,000; Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York, $175,000, and New York University, toward a new building, $250,000.

The committee decided to include in the benefactions payable out of the first $1,000,000 of the residuary estates:

The University of Chicago, for the School of Social Service Administration, $250,000; Henry Street Settlement, New York, $100,000; American Foundation for the Blind, $100,000; Beth Israel Hospital Association, New York, $200,000; Howard University, Washington, D. C., for new building, $200,000; William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., $50,000; the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., $50,000; University of Virginia $50,000.

The remainder of the residuary estate will be made payable to:

The Kent School, Kent, Conn.; the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital; Georgia Warm Springs Foundation; Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy; Clarke School of the Deaf, Northampton, Mass.; Madonna House, New York City; Smith College School for Social Work, Northampton, Mass.; Johns Hopkins University, for its Institute of Law; Maternity Center Association, New York City; Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.

It is understood that the distribution of the available funds, as decided by the committee and indorsed by the trustees, will be made as soon as the accounts of the executors have been approved by the court.

Orchestra Musicians Oppose Film Music

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mechanical music as an ally of the legitimate theater is to be challenged to prove its popularity with the public. If sound film apparatus is to replace entirely the musicians in the pit who furnish entertainment during interludes between dramatic performances, the American Federation of Musicians intends to know the reason why. To this end it will appeal to the public in a nation-wide "referendum" to determine which side sentiment generally will support in the pressing issue "Real Music versus Mechanical Music."

Sentiment in favor of "real music" will be mobilized into a "Music Defense League," Joseph N. Weber, president of the federation, said, the chief purpose of which will be "to assemble a petition bearing signatures of persons who favor restoration of 'real music' in the theater."

Through extensive newspaper and magazine advertising, he continued, coupons and membership blanks will be circulated to bring the issue directly before the public.

"Our widespread newspaper and magazine advertising campaign has produced results that encourage this step," he said. "Thousands of music lovers have written to urge that some instrumentality be provided to enable the public to register its demand for music. Therefore the petition."

'Intelligence Test' Questions Puzzle Philadelphia Police

Plain Clothes Men Wonder What It's All About When Director Gives Examination on Rodin and Beethoven

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—How much is a policeman, or a police detective, expected to know of Napoleon, Julius Cæsar or Beethoven? Does the authorship of "The Village Blacksmith" have anything to do with "second-story operators," or the Emancipation Proclamation with hit-and-run drivers?

A group of Philadelphia detectives have been pondering these questions. As far as Julius Cæsar, Napoleon and the others are concerned, it is all right with the detectives if the subject is never mentioned to them again. It's past history, and they are satisfied to let bygones be bygones.

The city man hunters chewed the rubbers off their lead pencils when Lemuel E. Schofield, Director of Public Safety, had them up for "an intelligence test" in the City Hall a few days ago. They didn't know what it was all about. Mr. Schofield didn't tell them. They didn't know whether a "flunk" meant that they would be demoted or promoted. They read the list of questions and looked at one another. The idea of asking a detective who Rodin was!

Like school boys who have not been studying their lessons the plain clothes men were not prepared for the sudden test. "How do you parse a sentence?" was a question that puzzled them. They felt that something had been left out of that one. How long was the sentence and for what crime was it imposed? They ought to know if they were expected to answer.

Mr. Schofield has not made the answers public and it is likely that he will not. His object in giving the test, he said, was to see how much the Philadelphia detectives knew outside the realm of their daily work. He has intimated, however, that there is a wide divergence of views on Beethoven, Napoleon, Rodin, and the Mason and Dixon Line among Philadelphia detectives.

NASHVILLE ROAD'S EARNINGS

Net income of Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis for 19 months ended Oct. 31 was $3,330,310 after taxes and charges, equal to $20.81 a share on 160,000 shares of stock.

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS, MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA

A new and more luxurious Crescent Limited leaves Pennsylvania Station at New York 8:40 P. M. every evening for the south—Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, the Gulf Coast and New Orleans, with connections for Texas, Mexico and California. The new all-steel, all-Pullman Crescent Limited is the most modern in America. There is no finer train than this. Club and observation cars with shower baths, ladies' lounge, valet and maid service, excellent dining car service. The comfortable winter route to California. Additional service to the South by the Piedmont Limited via Washington and Atlanta. The Washington, Chattanooga and New Orleans Limited, the Memphis Special via Knoxville and Chattanooga, the Birmingham Special and the Asheville and Aiken-Augusta Specials. Write or call for descriptive booklets and information. R. H. DeButts, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agent.

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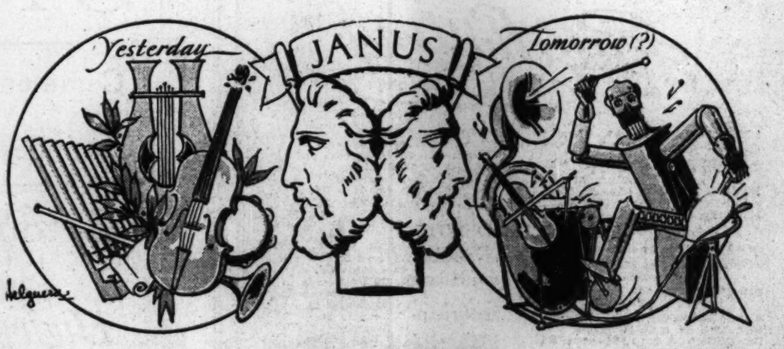
Janus, the two-headed god who gave its name to January, gazes into the past and future. : : : : Yesterday, living music, the language of beautiful dreams! : : : Tomorrow? : : : What does Janus see in 1930?



Shall Real-Music-in-the-Theatre survive? : : Or, shall Machine-Made Sound monopolize the whole show? : : : The public should decide!

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Yankee Pot Roast, Brown Gravy, New Spinach, Browned Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	40c
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Candlesticks Candelabra
Bottles Salts Finger Bowls

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Most of the pieces have been made especially for us in a historic *trecento* palazzo in Murano, where the glass-blowers carry on the traditions of the great 17th and 18th century masters of *L'arte del vetro* . . . so that each piece in our stock has its own individuality, its own incredible beauty . . . and is entirely different from the more stereotyped Venetian glass one usually sees.

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Quaint Jugs and Bottles

in curious and lovely shapes . . . and mugs and finger bowls . . . and little stemmed glasses . . . with the fascinating bubbles and swirls that give such charm to hand-made glass . . . Reproductions of old shapes . . . in tones of amber and faint green and deeper olive . . . and water green . . . and misty tones too intangible for words . . .

FOURTH FLOOR, OLD BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York
Wanamaker Place — Ninth Street at Broadway

NEW YORK SALE SETS NEW HIGH ANTIQUE PRICES

Flayderman Auction Brings Record Bids on Early American Furniture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The final session of the Flayderman sale of historic American furniture developed some startling prices. Within three hours the figures ran up to $325,000, nearly three times the total for the previous two days.

Prices averaged considerably more than when the Reifsnyder collection was sold. Then the prices were the highest ever paid—up to that time—an average of $720. In the Flayderman sale, the furniture averaged $840 for each item.

A bid of $30,000 finally obtained an inlaid mahogany tambour secretary, Heppelwhite style, bearing the label of John Seymour & Son, Boston, 1790. The same buyer paid $29,000 for a carved mahogany tea-table made in 1763 by John Goddard of Newport for Jabez Brown. Other sales to this buyer were $12,000 for a cherry highboy, made about 1770 by Aaron Chapin for Caleb Strong, who afterward became the Governor of Massachusetts, and $2800 each for four inlaid mahogany card tables, made in Newport about 1780 by John Townsend.

The actual buyer of these desirable pieces is unknown to the public, though the active agent gave the name of H. S. Winston. Those best informed in the antiques trade believe that three, or possibly four, collectors obtained nearly all of the items which went at the highest figures.

The carved maple armchair used by John Hancock at his inauguration as Governor of Massachusetts was bought by Frank Black for $5600. It was an old chair at the time, having been made in New England about 1710. M. S. Drummond paid $9700 for a small iron silversmith's anvil once the property of Paul Revere. Nine carved mahogany chairs attributed to Duncan Phyfe went to W. W. Seaman, agent, for $9000. I. Sacks paid $13,000 for a block front secretary cabinet, made in New England about 1770. There were a dozen other sales at $5000 and upward.

INDIA ADVISED TO DELAY MOVE FOR FREEDOM

(Continued from Page 1)

ment through regular channels which have been provided and of which you are well aware.

"Next, as to your threats, revolution and incitement to revolution are contrary to law, and our duty is to see that the laws are obeyed and order maintained. Should you henceforward infringe the law by word or deed it will promptly be strictly enforced against you.'"

The Observer commenting on Lord Meston's statement says: "It is because India has been a medley of centrifugal forces that the impulse to unity has come from without. Everything in India that is indeed all Indian derives from Britain. We have still our contribution to make and we're making it in our cautious painstaking way. For two years able men of all parties have conducted an elaborate survey. We cannot act in anticipation of the results of the their inquiry. British people are honorably anxious to give India help which she needs and which they alone can give toward attainment of full government. They know Indian co-operation is indispensable to their endeavor. But the dominant responsibility is theirs. Now as in Disraeli's days and in a more profound sense than his words originally bore, the key of India is London."

Three Facts "Indisputable"

A special correspondent of The Times in a dispatch from Delhi says: "At the moment three facts stand out as being indisputable. First, the Government of India now knows once for all who among Indian politicians are irreconcilable and not worth wasting time over. Half-heartedness will avail them no longer and if the force of circumstances makes them ponder over the possibility of reconciliation the first move must come from them without reservation and without bluff.

"Secondly, it is authoritatively stated the course of the Government is now clear. Order must and will be maintained without favor or leniency. Thirdly, there is no doubt the moderates, by their frank recognition of the necessity of constructive action have assumed new importance in Indian politics and a new lease of life in their relations with the Government. . . . One unfortunate result I have seen for myself is that foreign observers—particularly Americans who are apt to be hypnotized by the 'colorful' personality of Gandhi—are disposed to regard the voice of the congress as the voice of India. Without doubt, however, the worst service the Lahore Congress has done to India is the incitement of the impressionable youth of the country to violence."

The correspondent points out that despite Gandhi's appeal to all members of the assembly and councils to resign their seats, only four out of approximately 150 have so far obeyed.

SOVIET TO RENT HOUSE FOR LONDON EMBASSY

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Soviet Government has decided that the time is not ripe to buy or take a long lease of unfurnished quarters for the new London embassy, and accordingly has rented a furnished house at 40 Grosvenor Square, in the heart of Mayfair. Number 40, formerly the residence of Sir Charles Tennant, father of the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, was the scene of many important political gatherings in which Gladstone and other notables figured.

Grosvenor Square is one of the most popular neighborhoods for diplomats. The Japanese Ambassador lives at number 10, the Italian Ambassador just around the corner at 20, and the Greek Minister close by in Upper Brook Street.

PART IN MARINE PLAN ASKED BY VALENCIA

VALENCIA, Spain (AP)—Important commercial interests of this city sent a memorial to the Spanish Government Jan. 4 requesting that the Port of Valencia be included in a new plan of marine communications which is being worked at Madrid. They desire Valencia to play a part in the American routes, especially in those connecting Spain with the Rio de la Platta region and Montevideo.

WILSON PRAISED FOR LEADERSHIP IN WORLD PEACE

Tenth Anniversary of League of Nations Sees Tribute to Former President

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A tribute to Woodrow Wilson as the person to whom the League of Nations owes its existence, and to the United States for the "magnificent way" in which it has played its part in world affairs, was paid by Gen. Jan C. Smuts, former Premier of South Africa and an outstanding worker for world peace, at a mammoth mass meeting just held at the Metropolitan Opera House here by the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association and 31 other organizations in observance of the tenth anniversary of the League's founding.

Besides General Smuts, the speakers were George W. Wickkersham, one-time Attorney-General of the United States, who presided; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War during the Woodrow Wilson Administration, and Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

"In the old days, the slogan was 'To arms!'" General Smuts said. "Let our new slogan be the new peaceful slogan of mankind: 'To the conference table.'"

General Smuts declared that misunderstandings are clearing away even though the United States and Europe are moving by different roads toward the same object of securing world peace. The abstention of the United States from the League at the most critical moment in its career—its inception—was, he said, one of the most serious setbacks that had befallen the League, but "so strong was the fundamental idea, so great the human need behind it, not even this was sufficient to defeat the cause."

War Declared "Disowned"

From a yesterday which saw the legal order of the world based on war, the world has advanced to a today, he continued, in which war has been disowned. This change, accomplished in this day and generation, was, he said, one of the great revolutions in history, which in other times and ages would have taken perhaps generations to accomplish.

General Smuts referred to disarmament as probably the most difficult task of all facing the League, and urged that public opinion be not impatient with the slow-moving of the League in this matter. Instead, this public opinion should be brought to bear with all its united force on the forthcoming naval limitation conference in London, to the end that the conference be successful.

"It seems to me very largely a question of how and from what point of view the subject will be approached. If the conference approaches disarmament from the standpoint of national needs, I think the result may be, not disarmament, but further armament. To my mind, national needs are not the standard to follow. It is the Peace Pact. Surely it means something, and the time is past when we can discuss a question like naval disarmament simply and purely from the standpoint of national needs and not from the standpoint of future peace on the assumption that the Peace Pact means what it says, that the nations who signed it are prepared to carry it out and that we need no longer try to deal with the question of disarmament as if there were going to be a war tomorrow. Nothing would be more disastrous than to make this naval conference a failure, such as that of 1927."

Smuts' League Work Praised

General Smuts said that, second to disarmament, the revision of international law in accordance with the terms of the peace pact was the most important question confronting the League. The ostracism and outlawry of war made necessary, he said, that international law be rewritten "from a new point of view, the opposite point of view."

Mr. Wickersham, in introducing General Smuts, reviewed his career, and credited him with having been the first to envisage and clearly enunciate the bases of the League. There were other suggested plans for the League, he said, but, like Alexander Hamilton at the Constitutional Convention of 1787, General Smuts went to the Peace Conference with the prepared plan for the new government of the Allied States. Like Hamilton, he continued, "his plan was not adopted as a whole, but, also like Hamilton, he was the author of the important parts of the Constitution as finally adopted."

Mr. Baker spoke on the World Court as it relates to the general peace movement. He declared that the League of Nations and the World Court illustrate the way progress is made in the world, and said that during the seven years the Court has been in existence it has grown in stature and in reputation.

Dr. Butler spoke on what follows the Pact of Paris.

"It is to leave off violating that pact by continuing to think and plan and vote in terms of war, and to begin to think and plan and vote in terms of peace," he declared. "They are still talking about neutrality, about parity, about security, about defense, as if those words had not all had their meaning destroyed by the Pact of Paris. Every one of them is gone, and to spend time now in discussing those with each other is like children playing in the nursery with the discarded toys of their grandfathers. There is no such thing as parity, save in the professional imagination of navy departments."

New World Policies Said Forged by League

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Woodrow Wilson is rightly proclaimed the founder of the League of Nations and of the world peace movement, Dr. Charles K. Webster holder of the Woodrow Wilson chair of international relations at the University of Wales, declared at a mass meeting here celebrating the tenth anniversary of the founding of the league.

Among the accomplishments of the League in the last 10 years, Dr. Webster named the inauguration of a new public policy in the world and the equal recognition of small nations.

"Nineteenth century diplomacy," he said, "was strictly secret diplomacy. Now secret treaties have been abolished and diplomatic negotiation is so open and aboveboard that suspecting persons have to fabricate their grounds for suspicions. Under the policy inaugurated by the League, small nations can, for the first time, receive financial assistance without jeopardizing their political independence and asserting their independ-

OLD MOUNT VERNON RAILWAY ABANDONED

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (AP)—After 37 years of service in carrying pilgrims to the national shrine of George Washington at Mount Vernon, the little electric railway between this city and the peaceful estate beside the Potomac is to be abandoned. Abandonment has been made necessary, not because fewer pilgrims visit Mount Vernon, but in order that more may go there.

Part of the line's roadbed is to be used by the Government for the $4,500,000 George Washington Memorial Boulevard between the Nation's capital and the home of the first President. The road is to be opened for the 200th anniversary of the birth of Washington in 1932.

Lawyers Urge Higher Education for Admission to Bar Practice

Suggestion Made That After Passing Examination Candidate Be Under Bar Examiners' Supervision for Two Years Before Final Stage

Declaring that the standard of the bar in Massachusetts is deteriorating, the committee on legal education of the Massachusetts Bar Association, in its report published in the Massachusetts Law Quarterly, recommends a general raising of requirements for admission to the bar and outlines several changes and additions which it believes will improve the situation.

In regard to the general education of the would-be lawyer, the committee recommends that the present statutory requirements be repealed and the whole matter be placed in the hands of the Supreme Court. By doing this the committee hopes that gradually the requirements will be raised, without doing any injury to those who are at the time studying for admission to the bar.

In the matter of legal education the committee urges that every applicant be required to study law for at least three years at an approved day law school having a course that meets the requirements of the bar examiners, and take a degree. If the applicant comes from an evening school it is recommended that he should have studied at least four years.

Correspondence schools, the report says, should be barred, and the committee expresses a doubt as to whether an applicant can satisfy the requirements by studying in an office for a whole or part of the three-year period.

It is also recommended that the applicant appear before the committee on character before taking the bar examination, instead of afterward as is now required. The committee says it thinks well of a suggestion that after a candidate has passed the examination he should be under the supervision of the bar examiners for a probationary period of two years before being finally admitted to practice.

Other suggestions include one that the law student be registered at the beginning of his legal study, so that he can be under the supervision of the board of bar examiners during this period, giving the board a better opportunity to judge his character.

"The trend toward the 'white collar'," the report says, "is affecting the profession of the law. We venture to guess there are already too many lawyers even for this community, and the law schools are turning out increasing numbers every year. Many of the evils for which the profession is blamed, such as ambulance chasing, are really due to economic causes. The poorly trained lawyer finds himself without clients and out of necessity must create them."

The report also points out that steadily increasing numbers of new laws, bearing upon specialized subjects, make it necessary that lawyers be prepared to give legal advice to an increasing number of clients.

"We regard it as fundamental," says the report, "that the whole matter of admission to the bar should be viewed solely from the standpoint of the welfare of the community. Too much sympathy and too much rhetoric have been wasted over the applicants for whom the bars of education must be let down in order to give them easy access to the professional field of law."

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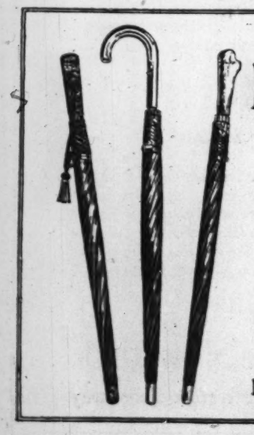
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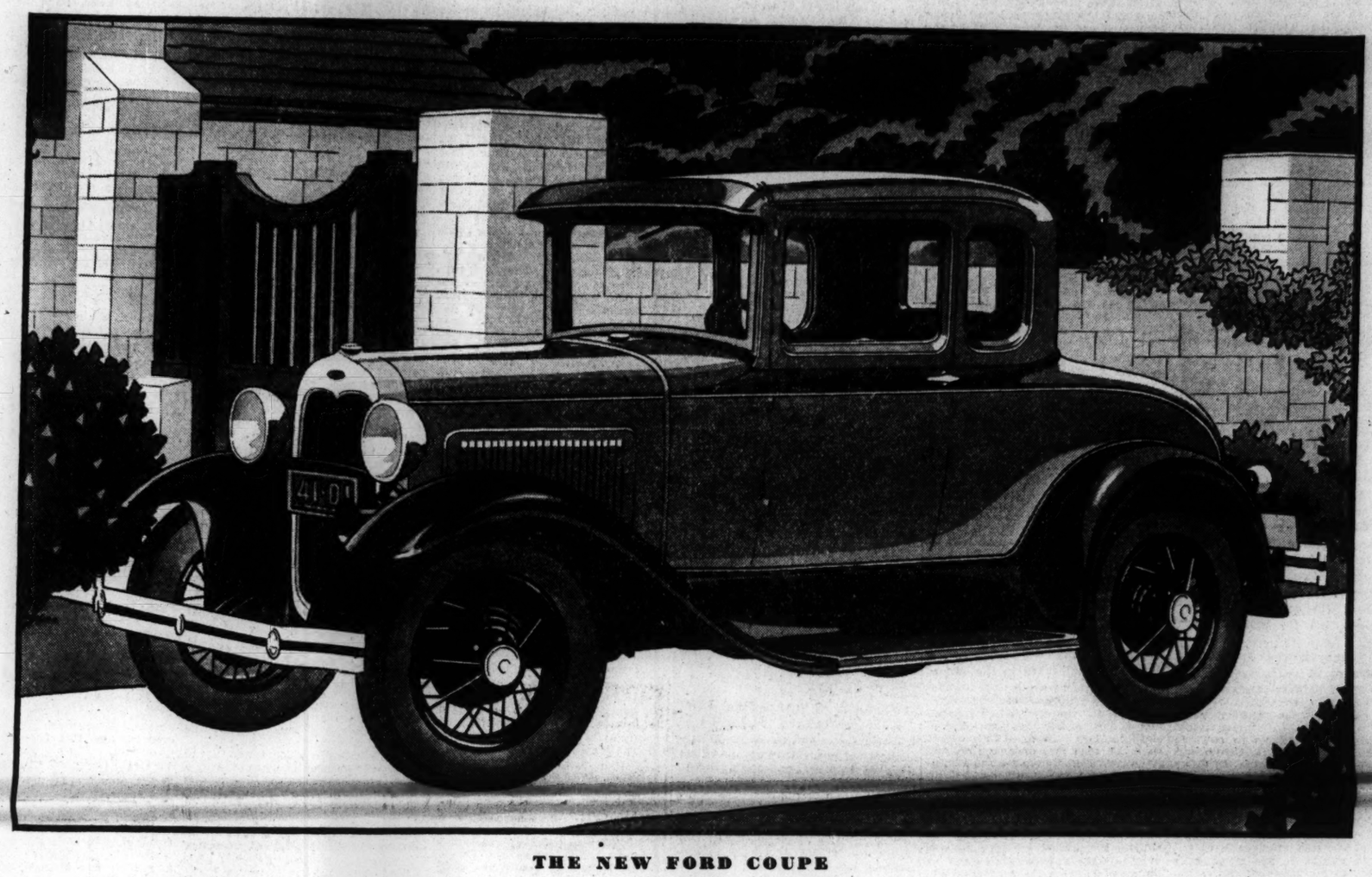

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League of Nations' First Decade Covers Wide Field of Endeavor

Results Include Prevention of Threatened Warfare, Promotion of Conciliation. Financial Aid, Economic Co-operation and Humanitarian Achievements

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

Jan. 10, 1930, marks the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the League of Nations. With the coming into effect of the Treaty of Versailles Jan. 10, 1920, the Covenant of the League became operative. To understand something of the significance of this organization for the peace of the world it is necessary to recall the circumstances out of which the League emerged.

When the war came to an end the world was in a state of economic and political exhaustion. The resources of the contending nations had been devoted for years to the making of war. And now, with the signing of the armistice, the problems of peace pressed for solution. Chief among these problems was the establishment of an institution by which war might be prevented.

The time seemed to be propitious for launching a world organization that would integrate more closely the political and social interests of the various nations. At the Preliminary Peace Conference a resolution was passed declaring that "it is essential to the maintenance of the world settlement . . . that a League of Nations should be created."

The chairman of the commission appointed to draft a plan for the proposed League was the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson. After months of collaboration, the text of the Covenant was completed. On April 28, 1919, the Covenant was accepted at a plenary session of the Peace Conference. It was made an organic part of the Treaty of Versailles, and, at a later period, of the Treaties of Saint Germain, Neuilly, and Trianon.

54 Nations Now Enrolled

The League came into existence Jan. 10, 1920, at which time the instruments of ratification of the Versailles Treaty were deposited at Paris. Within a few weeks the League's membership had increased to 42. The number of states now adhering to the Covenant is 54.

For what specific purpose had the League been instituted? According to the language of the Preamble of the Covenant: "The high contracting parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations."

Moreover, the member states accepted certain important obligations, as, for example, to submit any threatening dispute "either to arbitration or judicial settlement or to inquiry by the Council"; to carry out in good faith "any award or decision" and not to "resort to war against a member of the League which complies therewith"; and to reduce "national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety."

In the light of the last 10 years and in view of these solemn commitments, the question might well be asked, "What has the League accomplished in staying the hand of war and in improving the social and political conditions of the world at large?"

Volumes could be written in an swer to that inquiry. The purpose here is to review, in outline form, the major accomplishments of the League during the last decade.

Settlement of Political Disputes

Perhaps the most difficult problems that the League has been called upon to solve are those which bear upon the political relationships of nations. We will refer here to certain of the outstanding achievements of the League with respect to political disputes. The difference of opinion between Finland and Sweden regarding the sovereignty of the Aaland Islands was submitted to the Council in 1920. After an exhaustive study the Council recommended that Finland's claim for sovereignty should be recognized, but that guarantees should be furnished by Finland for the preservation of the Swedish character of the islanders. Both of the parties to the dispute accepted the Council's decision.

Poland, in 1920, appealed to the Council to prevent war with Lithuania in view of the fact that Lithuanian troops had crossed the provisional frontier assigned to Poland. A temporary agreement was reached. Vilna was then occupied by the Poles. Fresh disputes arose. For years great tension prevailed between the two countries, due chiefly to Poland's continued occupation of Vilna. In 1927, at Geneva, the Council advised the two governments to resolve their difficulties by direct negotiations. This troublesome issue has not yet been settled but the Council has prevented the breaking out of open hostilities.

Albania protested to the League in 1921 that its territory was being overrun by Greek and Serbian troops. A League commission was sent into Albania and remained there until 1923.

A frontier dispute between Czechoslovakia and Poland was settled in 1920 by establishing the territory in dispute as an international game reserve.

The German-Polish controversy over Upper Silesia was settled when the negotiators of these two nations met at Geneva in 1921 under the presidency of a Council appointee. The convention providing for the administration of Upper Silesia for a period of 15 years became effective on June 3, 1922.

Greece Appeals to Council

The assassination of an Italian General on Greek soil in 1923 precipitated a grave crisis between Greece and Italy. Greece failed to make a satisfactory reply to the Italian ultimatum, whereupon Italian war vessels occupied the Greek Island of Corfu. Greece appealed to the Council. Further hostilities were suspended and after an inquiry made on the ground the indemnity originally claimed by Italy was allowed, after which Corfu was evacuated. The peaceful settlement of this dispute was regarded as a great triumph for the League.

The differences between Great Britain and Turkey with respect to the frontier between the latter country and Irak were referred to the Council in 1923. The boundary line was tentatively run through the Mosul oil district and after a small cession had been made to Turkey by Great Britain an agreement was reached fixing the final line.

The pacific settlement of the Greco-Bulgarian conflict reflected great credit to the League. It was in 1925 when the Bulgarian Foreign Minister telegraphed the Secretary-General of the League that Greek troops had penetrated five miles into Bulgarian territory. Within four days the Council convened in Paris, one member arriving by airplane. Both governments were asked to withdraw their troops behind their respective frontiers. This was done. An investigating commission was sent to the scene of disorder. Six weeks later Greece was asked to pay an indemnity of $210,000 for damages caused on Bulgarian soil. This was done and another international crisis had been resolved by pacific processes.

In 1928 a war was in the making between Bolivia and Paraguay, but the simultaneous actions of the League and the Pan-American conferences resulted in a suspension of hostilities.

The effective intervention of the League in these various instances has been widely and favorably commented upon and has demonstrated the workability of the Geneva organization as an agency for the preservation of world amity.

Nonpolitical Activities

Less dramatic but no less significant have been the accomplishments of the League along other lines. The standing committees of the League deal with (1) legal and constitutional questions; (2) technical organization; (3) reduction of armaments; (4) budget and financial questions; (5) social and general questions; and (6) political questions.

The League recognizes that "the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations." All efforts to convene a World Disarmament Conference have thus far proved futile. In many quarters the League is being assailed because of its apparent inability to solve the riddle of competitive armaments.

Progress toward the desired end, while slow, has been nevertheless certain. For one thing the League has kept the disarmament issue before the public. It has given wide currency to the idea that the reduction of military establishments is a civil as well as a military problem. Therein is found the reason for the appointment of the Temporary Mixed Commission in 1921. This commission lifted the disarmament issue above the level of military strategy. It soon became apparent, however, that the reduction of armaments could not be achieved until the interested nations were made to feel secure against attack.

Hence the Geneva Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes was drawn up by the Assembly in 1924. This protocol held that "there can be no arbitration or security without disarmament, nor can there be disarmament without arbitration and security." The British Government refused to adhere to the protocol on the ground that the "sanctions" contemplated in that proposal were too sweeping in the nature and extent of their obligations. The protocol was subsequently dropped.

Locarno Agreements Drafted

Then came the Locarno agreements in which the fundamental thesis of the protocol was made to apply to a more carefully prescribed area. The "Treaty of Mutual Guarantee between Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy," established the integrity of the present boundaries between Germany and Belgium, and Germany and France.

Provision was also made for the demilitarization of the Rhine zone. Germany, Belgium and France also agreed not to attack or invade each other, and Great Britain and Italy undertook to take up arms against any one of the signatory nations that had violated its peace pledges.

Germany also signed an arbitration treaty with France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland, in which the contracting parties agreed to settle all of their disputes by pacific means. The signatory nations to the Locarno agreements had taken a big step forward in their quest for security. Moreover, the way had been paved for the admittance of Germany into the League and this event was consummated on Sept. 8, 1926.

In the meantime, the United States had accepted membership in the League's Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference. Efforts were made in 1927 to complete the preliminary work of the proposed conference but without success. Differences of opinion emerged as to the fundamental by which naval tonnage was to be computed. Nor could an agreement be reached as to the propriety of including trained reserves in computing the military strength of the continental powers.

The Fourth Plenary Session of the Disarmament Commission was held in November, 1927. It was at this time that Russia made its proposal for complete, universal and immediate disarmament—a proposal that was speedily rejected. A new Arbitration and Security Committee was then constituted. This committee, in subsequent months, formulated a number of draft treaties embodying the fundamental of nonaggression. Russia, in March, 1928, submitted a new proposal to the Preparatory Commission for partial disarmament, but no affirmative action was taken.

American Policy Outlined

Then the Assembly, in 1928, drew up a General Act (1) for the solution of disputes by conciliation, (2) for the settlement of disputes of a legal character by the Permanent Court of International Justice, (3) for arbitration for nonlegal disputes, and (4) for reservations and protocol clauses. All states, whether members of the League or not, were invited to adhere to the General Act. At the meeting of the Preparatory Commission in the spring of 1929, Hugh Gibson, one of the American delegates, issued a clarion call to the nations to lay aside their conflicting theories and proceed to the actual work of cutting down their respective military establishments.

Mr. Gibson also announced a new American policy with respect to trained reserves, much to the delight of France. New hope was infused into the commission as a result of these pronouncements. Then, too, the Paris peace pact had been negotiated and was being adhered to by many powers, and talk had already begun of the possibility of convening a new Five-Power Naval Conference.

The 1929 Assembly, taking note of this favorable turn of affairs, adopted a resolution in which the hope was expressed "that the Preparatory Commission will shortly be able to resume the work . . . with a view to framing a preliminary draft convention as soon as possible for the reduction and limitation of land, naval and air armaments. . . ."

It is true that the League has moved slowly with respect to disarmament. But its task has been an exceedingly difficult one. In approaching this particular problem the League has made not a frontal attack but a flank movement. It has attempted to solve the riddle of competitive armaments by providing the nations concerned with a larger measure of security against aggression. As a result of these efforts we have the Locarno agreements and an improved machinery for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration and conciliation. For centuries the nations had been steeped in a military philosophy of national endeavor. They had supposed that competition in the building of armaments would go on and on. In 10 short years the League has got the nations into the habit of thinking and talking disarmament. This in itself is an accomplishment that augurs well for the future.

Economic Co-operation

The convening of the World Economic Conference in 1927 was a high piece of international diplomacy. Prior to this the League had convened the Brussels International Financial Conference in the fall of 1920, attended by the representatives of some 39 nations. This conference provided for the creation of a financial and economic organization consisting of two sections of 10 members each. In 1923 this organization was given the title, "Economic and Financial Commission."

The French delegation to the Sixth Assembly, believing that "economic peace will largely contribute to security among nations," proposed that a world economic conference be held. The Assembly forthwith issued the call for the projected conference and experts were appointed to draw up an agenda and a body of data materials.

The conference met in Geneva in May, 1927. It was attended by 190 delegates and 157 experts, from 50 countries, including the United States. The primary purpose of the conference was "to restore greater freedom to international commerce," and to remove the economic causes of military conflict. Statesmen, industrialists and technicians had been in the habit of interpreting economic problems from the viewpoint of a national utilitarianism.

The economic problems of the nations were now to be studied from the standpoint of the world's needs. The conference reviewed the then existing economic situation, particular stress being placed upon such questions as the production, distribution and consumption of manufactured and agricultural products, the exploitation of natural resources, the relation of customs tariffs to peace and international trade rivalries.

Administration Established

The findings of the conference, accepted in whole or in part by no fewer than 30 governments, have been described "as the international program for economic peace and progress." An economic consultative committee was set up to administer and direct the continuation program of the conference. This committee meets annually and is, in effect, a miniature world conference.

Already, under the auspices of the economic committee of the League, inquiries have been sent out to various governments concerning customs tariffs and commercial treaties. Governments are being asked to consider the effect of their respective tariff policies on the maintenance of peaceful relations among all nations. Studies are now being made looking toward the possibility of an all around reduction of tariff duties on certain specific commodity.

Here again, as in the case of disarmaments, the League has moved, and will continue to move, slowly and with a becoming caution. The world economic conference had no governmental sanction, as such. Its appeal was, and is, to the general public. The League does not believe that the economic structure of the nations can be reconstituted over night. It has, consequently, adopted the policy of educating the public to the need of modifying national policies with respect to trade monopolies, tariffs and related issues.

In surveying the economic accomplishments of the League, we should make reference to the highly important work of the financial committee. Austria, in 1922, was in a state of financial chaos, due to the depreciation of its currency. It was feared that a revolution would break out unless the value of the crown were stabilized. The Supreme Council of the Allied Powers was appealed to in vain. Then Austria, in desperation, turned toward the League. The League, through its financial committee, responded. By the end of 1924 Austria's budget had been balanced. A commissioner-general was appointed by the League to supervise the task of restoring that country to a position of financial self-respect, a task that was completed by the end of 1926.

Loan in Aid of Greece

In 1923 the League rendered a similar service to Hungary, and in September, 1924, an international loan was authorized and floated in behalf of Greece, the expenditure of this sum being placed in the hands of the Refugees Settlement Commission. Loans have also been made to Bulgaria, Danzig, and Estonia.

To bring the economic activities of the League strictly up to date, it might be well to quote from the resolution passed by the 1929 Assembly of the League to the effect "that states which are prepared to participate therein should agree not to increase their protective tariffs above the present level for a period of from two to three years, or to impose new protective duties or create new impediments to trade."

This resolution also stated "that this undertaking should not lead to any relaxation in the efforts which states are making to reduce their tariffs to the greatest possible extent by autonomous or bi-lateral action, in conformity with the recommendations of the World Economic Conference."

While independent of the League, the Permanent Court of International Justice is strengthened at several points by the functioning of the League. The election of the Court's judges is taken care of by a majority vote of the Assembly and Council. The Hague Conferences had failed in their efforts to provide for the election of judges to the Permanent Court then under contemplation.

Where the Hague conferences failed in this respect the League succeeded. The achievements of the Court in the rendering of opinions and in the handing down of judgments reflect, in part, the emergence of the will to peace, in the development of which the League has functioned most effectively.

Codification of International Law

Believing that the functioning of a World Court and the peaceful settlement of non-juridical questions were contingent upon the codification of the law of the nations, the Assembly of the League of Nations voted in 1924 to request the Council to call together a committee of experts to draw up a provisional list of the subjects of international law which might be regulated by international agreement.

In December of that year the Council appointed the Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law. This committee has met at stated intervals since 1925. Questionnaires are prepared and forwarded to states and on the basis of the data thus obtained the committee decides whether or not a given phase of international law is ripe for codification.

In 1927 the Assembly asked for the appointment of a Technical Preparatory Committee for the Codification Conference. More than 20 subjects have now been submitted to the Committee of Experts, but delays in the convening of the proposed conference have been numerous. But the work of the Technical Preparatory Committee is continued without interruption. Incidentally it might be said that the treaties now being deposited by the nations in the League's archives at Geneva constitute in themselves the basis for the ultimate codification of international law.

A mandatory system has been devised by the League by which certain nations are intrusted with the administrative control of peoples who have not, as yet, reached the point of self-development. This responsibility has been accepted by the powers involved as a "sacred trust of civilization." The Permanent Mandates Commission came into existence by action of the Council in November, 1920. This commission receives annual reports from the mandatory states with respect to prevailing conditions in the territories allocated to them.

Mandates of Three Classes

These mandates have been divided into three classes, class A including such communities as Palestine and Syria, "where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone"; class B including such peoples as those of Central Africa, where the mandatory is responsible "for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals . . . ," and class C including such territories as Southwestern Africa and Western Samoa, where administration is "under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory . . . in the interest of the indigenous population."

The League has made an honest effort faithfully to discharge its duties with respect to these mandated territories. Its primary concern has been the well-being of native populations. The Permanent Mandates Commission has had to assert its authority on a few occasions in certain instances where misunderstanding has arisen between the mandatory state and mandated territory. The situation in Palestine, precipitated by frictional contacts between the Arabs and Jews, has been brought to the attention of the League on numerous occasions and efforts are now being made, under the leadership of Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, to bring order out of the chaos lately prevailing in Palestine.

In 1925, following the bombardment of Damascus by French forces, the Mandates Commission was instrumental in effecting a reform in the administrative tactics of the French Government. The placing of these mandates under the international control of the League of Nations has tended to stabilize the social, economic and political conditions of territories occupied by so-called backward and partially developed peoples. This has been a conspicuous gain for peace.

Humanitarian Achievements

The social and humanitarian endeavors of the League have been wide and varied. Under the supervision of the Permanent Mandates Commission a questionnaire respecting the existence of forced labor was circulated to states in 1922. Upon the basis of the data thus obtained a slavery convention has been drawn up in which the signatory parties undertake to prevent traffic in slaves. This convention has been adhered to by the Senate of the United States.

The problem of suppression of traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs has occupied the attention of the League for years. Two international conferences have been held on this question under the auspices of the League, in 1924 and 1925, the second of which was attended by a delegation from the United States. A convention has been drawn up providing for the more effective restriction of the production and manufacture of narcotics. It is hoped that the production and export of raw opium will eventually be brought under international control. This hope was partially realized in September, 1928, when the Geneva Opium Convention came into force, followed by the appointment of a Permanent Central Board whose duty it is to see that the provisions of the opium convention are observed by the signatory powers.

International consideration is being given to the problem of the traffic in women. The League, in 1924, assumed direction of the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare. Two years later the Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People was instituted by the League. This commission at the present time has under way a far-reaching program of social uplift. Volumes could be written of the League's humanitarian service with respect to the repatriation of prisoners of war and the relief of refugees.

Intellectual Co-operation

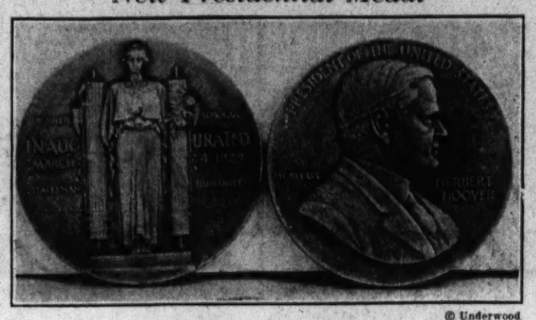
Realizing the relevancy between education and the achievement of the peace ideal, the League has given its attention to international intellectual relations. An International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was appointed in 1922. National committees have also been organized in a large number of countries, including the United States.

In 1923 the Assembly adopted two resolutions in which the governments of member states were urged to acquaint the children and youth of their respective countries in the aims and purposes of the League. In the following year the Assembly invited all states to consider favorably measures to facilitate interchange of students, to grant traveling facilities to qualified teachers and scholars and to provide scholarships for these purposes.

The Seventh Assembly, in 1926, emphasized the importance of having teachers, from the primary grades to the university, instruct the rising generation in a knowledge of the processes of international co-operation. The following methods were suggested as a means toward the cultivation of the peace ideal: Lectures, interschool correspondence, exhibition of work from schools and other countries, translation of suitable foreign masterpieces and folk tales, international camps for children and interchange of students between schools and countries.

In view of the widespread acceptance of the Peace Pact of Paris, whereby the signatory powers totally renounce war as an instrument of national policy, it has been deemed wise to amend Articles 12 and 15 of the Covenant, which authorize resort to war under certain conditions. Accordingly, a resolution was adopted by the 1929 Assembly in which it was declared "that it is desirable that the terms of the Covenant of the League should not accord any longer to members of the League a right to have recourse to war in cases in which that right has been renounced by the provisions of the Pact of Paris. . . ." The Council was then invited to appoint a committee "to frame a report as to the amendments in the Covenant of the League which are necessary to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris."

New Presidential Medal



© Underwood

Coin commemorating the Administration of Herbert Hoover, which has just been cast by the United States Mint.

Wayside Markets to Be Safeguarded

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—City dwellers will be assured of getting the best the land can produce at wayside farm stands and farmers will be protected against unscrupulous operators who sell the wares of distant markets as home-grown products if plans for a Monroe County Farmers' Roadside Market Association, first of its kind in New York State, materialize.

The association, according to plans shaped by a delegation of farmers working in conjunction with Russell S. Granger, deputy farm agent, and W. J. Birdsall of Albany, specialist working in co-operation with the New York State Department of Markets, will emulate the methods of nationally known organizations for the mutual protection of customer and public.

Produce sold by members will be guaranteed, roadside stands will be identified by common signs, produce will carry a registered trade-mark, federal and state inspectors will be invited to arrange schedules of inspection, and only farmers who sell their own produce or that of near-by farms will be admitted to membership.

RUSSIAN AIRMEN READY TO SEEK AMERICANS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—B. G. Chukhnovsky, the aviator, and his associates in the flight to search for the missing American aviators, Carl Ben Eielson and Earl Borland, have arrived at Krasnoyask on a special train. After inspecting the airplane in which the flight is projected, Chukhnovsky pronounced its condition excellent, making possible the beginning of the flight on Jan. 8.

The airplane's motors and upper cabin will be heavily covered with a flannel tarpaulin as protection against the arctic temperature. Chukhnovsky has requested the Leningrad Observatory to send prompt reports of the weather conditions in the region of the flight. The second Soviet search expedition headed by Gromoff is to leave at once on a special train bound for Khabarovsk, whence the flight starts.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. Nora Schmitz, New York, N. Y.
Frederick Smitz, New York, N. Y.
Ronald C. Schmitz, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Nellie H. Medick, Columbus, O.
Frank C. Medick, Columbus, O.
Davidson E. Cook, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Janette G. Chalmers, Port Glasgow, Scot.
Jean G. Neil, Port Glasgow, Scot.
James C. Neil, Port Glasgow, Scot.
John W. Koerner, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.
J. P. Cerveny, Portland, Ore.
V. M. Morrish, Manhattan, Kan.
Fred G. H. Harlow, Louisville, Ky.

BUNNELL ELECTED AGAIN

CHICAGO (AP)—John A. Bunnell, three times president of the Chicago Board of Trade, again was elected to that office Jan. 6 without opposition. He succeeds Samuel P. Arnot, who had been president for two years.

Power, Speed, 'Get-Away' Shine Out in Cars at New York Show

(Continued from Page 1)

this year's show includes the following cars of American manufacture:

Auburn, Black Hawk, Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Chrysler, Cord, Cunningham, De Soto, Dodge, du Pont Durant, Elcar, Erskine, Essex, Franklin, Gardner, Graham, Hudson, Hupmobile, Jordan, Kissel, La Salle, Lincoln, Marmon, Marquette, Nash, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Packard, Peerless, Pierce-Arrow, Plymouth, Pontiac, Reo, Roosevelt, Ruxton, Studebaker, Stutz, Viking, Whippet, Willys, Willys-Knight, Windsor.

The foreign cars are the Mercedes-Benz and the Voisin.

The taxicabs are the Checker and the Yellow.

Efforts to increase speed have taken two forms. There are, first, cars designed to travel 80 and 100 miles an hour, such as the new Franklin and the du Pont. Even among the very low-priced cars, the Willys-Overland Company is offering a new six, the Willys, guaranteed to "do" 72 miles an hour.

Second, the cars that possess high speeds are all endeavoring this year to produce improved acceleration for the quick get-aways necessary to fast traveling in traffic. There are two decidedly different schools in the methods used to obtain both a high speed for the open road and rapid acceleration for speed in traffic.

Four-Speed Cars Increase

One school is using the new four-speed forward transmission, with the fourth speed to be used on the open highway and the third speed to be used in the city and in traffic. The other school, which includes among its followers the General Motors Company, is endeavoring to develop the three-speed car so that the third speed will be capable both of speed on the highway and of rapid acceleration.

Among the companies that have adopted the fourth speed for at least some of their models are Franklin, Chrysler, duPont, Durant, Gardner, Graham, Jordan, Packard, Peerless, Stutz and Windsor.

Oil pumps have been improved and Hupmobile has devised a special section in its radiator through which oil flows to be cooled. Carburetors have been changed and Hupmobile, Chrysler, Dodge and De Soto have adopted special down draft carburetors placed above the intake manifold so that the flow of both air and fuel is entirely downward.

Oakland has mounted its engine on special springs to increase power by synchronizing the power plant and preventing minor virbrations. Many of the cars have their engines mounted on rubber, among them being the Studebaker, the Cadillac, the Hudson, the Essex, the Erskine and the Durant.

The number of cars using mechanical four-wheel braking has increased, and this type of brake is now in use on 70 per cent of the cars. Special inclosed weather-proof brakes have been adopted on the Hudson, the Oldsmobile, the Viking and the Chevrolet.

A number of cars have been equipped with shatterproof or shatterless glass, among them being the Graham, which is the name under which the Graham Paige Company is putting out its new car; the La Salle, the Pierce-Arrow, the Nash, the Packard and the Marmon. Chevrolet, Pontiac and Marquette, among other cars, are equipped this year with slanting windshields, which, in addition to giving the cars a rakish appearance, are supposed to avoid glare in the driver's eyes.

Prices are averaging a little higher. Last year's prices were based on exceptionally high production. Most of the companies sought and made production records, but the sales records did not always equal the production records. As a result, many of the manufacturers are planning to produce a few less cars this year and raise their prices accordingly.

There are, however, some new lower-priced models being produced by individual companies. Pierce-Arrow has a new 115 horsepower car to sell for from $2995 to $2750, which is less than its other two models. The new Willys six is priced from $695 to $850; the new Erskine is priced below $1000, as is the new Roosevelt. The Austin, which is being shown at the Hotel Shelton, is to sell around $450.

The new Ford models are being shown at the special Ford show rooms at Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street. They retain the chassis of last year, but the body shows a narrower radiator, higher and longer hood and streamline design.

In addition to the national show, there are a number of special shows on, chief among which is the General Motors show at the Astor Hotel.

The national show occupies four floors of the Grand Central Palace. The first three carry exhibits of cars, while the fourth carries accessories from 180 manufacturers.

OAK ORCHARD SWAMP TO FORM BIRD HAVEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Migratory birds will find a haven protected by the State of New York in the vast unclaimed Oak Orchard Swamp, west of here, under plans sponsored jointly by Genesee and Orleans counties, to establish the marsh as a sanctuary.

Boards of Supervisors of both counties, in whose territories the district lies, have indorsed the plan for a refuge governed by State Conservation Commission rules. Sanctuary plans would apply only to unclaimed swamp land which might be purchased, and exclude drained lands now used for celery growing.

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PRIZE AWARDS MADE BY HARMON TO 16 NEGROES

Gold Medal and $1000 Goes to Dr. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The notable achievement of 16 Negroes in the fields of business organization, fine arts, music, literature, religious service, science, education, and race relations has just been recognized by the Harmon Foundation in the bestowal of gold and bronze medals and cash awards aggregating $4900. This is the fourth year that the awards, which are administered by the Race Relations Commission of the Federal Council of Churches, have been made.

The award in race relations, which is biennial and consists of a gold medal and $1000, was conferred upon Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, the first of his race to receive this distinction. Dr. Moton was summoned to Tuskegee in 1916 to succeed Booker T. Washington.

In the field of education, a gold medal and $400 each were granted to John Hope, president of Atlanta University, and to W. J. Hale, president of the State Agricultural and Industrial College for Negroes in Nashville. Dr. Hope has been active in promoting college education among Negroes in the South, and Dr. Hale established a state college for Negroes in 1912 that today has a plant appraised at more than $1,000,000.

In the same field, Janie Porter Barrett, superintendent of the Virginia Industrial School for Delinquent Negro Girls, at Peak's Turnout, Va., was awarded a bronze medal and $100.

In business, a gold medal and $400 was conferred upon Truman K. Gibson of 5411 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, for his pioneer service in Negro insurance organization and administration. The achievement in business of John Charles Claybrook of Proctor, Ark., was recognized with a bronze medal and $100.

Bishop Robert E. Jones, New Orleans, one of the two Negro bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, received a gold medal and $400 for his achievement in religious service. Bishop Jones was the founder of the Gulf Side Chautauqua and Assembly, on the Gulf Coast near Bay St. Louis, which serves a district of more than 4,000,000 Negroes, regardless of church affiliation. A bronze medal and $100 were awarded for service in this field to Dr. A. Clayton Powell, New York City, for his leadership as pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church during the last 21 years.

Theodore Kenneth Lawless, Chicago, received the gold medal and $400 in science for his studies at Northwestern University, where he holds a research and lecture fellowship in dermatology.

The bronze award in literature went to Walter White, New York City, for his two novels, "The Fire in the Flint" and "Flight."

In the field of music, Harry Thacker Burleigh, New York City, known for his arrangements of Negro spirituals and instrumental suites, and Harry Lawrence Freeman, New York City, who founded the Freeman School of Music in New York, and composed the first Negro grand opera, each was awarded a gold medal and $400. The bronze medals and $100 cash award in this field went to Carl Rossini Diton, New York City, for his cantata and the first movement of a symphony in which he reproduces African rhythms.

William H. Johnson of Florence, S. C., received the gold medal and $400 for achievement in the fine arts, notably his portraits and landscapes In this same field two awards, each of a bronze medal and $100, went to Albert Alexander Smith of Manhasset, L. I., for his work in oils and to Sargent Johnson, Berkeley, Calif., for his sculptures, etchings and wood carvings.

Five judges in each field determined the recipients of the awards.

SOVIET GRAIN SYSTEM HITS SMALL FARMER

(Continued from Page 1)

quantities of grain, assessed more or less arbitrarily by the local authorities, receiving in return the fixed state price, which was much smaller than the price which prevails on the open market. If a kulak refused to give up the required amount he was fined five times the value of the withheld grain, his house and property might be sold to meet this charge and often driven out of his village.

Theoretically, such drastic methods were not supposed to be applied to the middle class and poor peasants. But in actual practice, as was admitted in a speech by Mr. Leonoff, one of the secretaries of the Moscow Communist Party Committee, local authorities sometimes applied the compulsory quota method to all classes of the peasantry. Mr. Leonoff deplored this as politically inadvisable, since the preferred Communist policy was to excite class hatred and envy between the poor and rich peasants and release the former from the burdens which were imposed on the kulak. But he did not say whether the grain which had been obtained in some districts by the imposition of compulsory quotas had been returned to the original owners.

These methods of grain collecting, which have been in force, with intermissions, in Russia since the beginning of 1928, but which were applied with the utmost intensity during the recent autumn, represent a heavy blow to individual farming and are by no means the least of the factors making for the rapid spread of collectivist farming. The reason why the vast majority of the Russian peasants in the first years of the revolution preferred to retain their individual patches of land, rather than to enter the large collective farms which were advocated by the Communists from the beginning was the preference of the average peasant for the status of a small proprietor, able to farm and market his produce as he saw fit.

Compulsory Purchase

But this status has been almost completely destroyed by the developments of the last two years. The state now takes the peasant's basic product, grain, at its own fixed price, and even shows a tendency to tell him what he shall plant and how he shall plant it, by carrying on campaigns for buying up a large part of a given crop in advance and stipulating that the peasant must use only assorted seeds for planting.

"Under these conditions it is not surprising that such large numbers of peasants agree to enter the collective farms, which receive the lion's share of machinery and credits and where the members are free from some of the penalizing harassments which have fallen to the lot of the individual peasant farmer during the last years. The center of gravity of Russia's agrarian problem has visibly shifted during the last year. It is no longer a question of inducing the peasants to enter the collective farms. This they are doing at a rate which really outruns the supply of tractors and large-scale machines which are supposed to make collective farming profitable. The problem now—and the experience of the next year or two should go far to show how successfully it will be solved—is to prove that the collective farm can simultaneously afford the peasant a better standard of living and provide the state with larger quantities of grain and agricultural raw material at lower costs.

Prisons of West Called Backward

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Serious overcrowding, prevalent idleness and repressive discipline were found characteristic of the régime in the prisons in the West, according to summaries of reports on state prisons in Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Washington, just issued here by the National Society of Penal Information. This information is set forth in advance proofs of the society's handbook of American prisons just made public.

The educational work and road work in San Quentin prison, California, are characterized in the report as "pre-eminent," but it adds that the prison is overcrowded and "still falls behind many others in its physical plant and its industrial program." The building program is years behind population growth, the report declares. The need is stressed for a third prison, preferably near Los Angeles.

Folsom prison is described as "little more than an idle house," but, as in the case of San Quentin, the officials are praised for their efforts to improve the situation.

THEATER MANAGERS AID PLAN TO CURB BROKER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Fifteen more theater managers have joined in the movement to end the present custom whereby ticket brokers take over a large number of the best seats at theatrical performances and resell them, sometimes at double box office prices. This condition is believed to be responsible for the noticeable drop in theater attendance this season in New York.

Forty managers are now in the agreement to adopt a new plan which will fix 75 cents as the maximum service charge to be added to the price of a ticket. An effort is being made to get all the other legitimate theater managers into the agreement in order to make it surely workable. Former attempts to end ticket speculation have failed because a minority of managers refused to join with the others. The Actors Equity Association promises every possible aid of its membership to the new plan.

'Sandie' Is Bored But Poses With Awards

Wide World

RATED AS BEST DOG IN CALIFORNIA

With the title of grand champion of the Los Angeles Dog Show and three other first-place awards to his credit, "Sandie of Crombie," English setter, shown above with his owner, D. C. Kok, will invade the annual dog show at Madison Square Garden this year.

NEW QUOTA BILL WOULD CLASSIFY ALIENS BY SKILL

Metcalf Measure Represents Desire for Selected Immigrant Stream

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Sweeping changes in the quota law designed to put selection of immigrants on a basis of personal skill as well as nationality are proposed by Jesse H. Metcalf (R.), Senator from Rhode Island, and backed by the Immigration Service. Coupled with a bill to put Mexican immigration under the quota, the Metcalf proposal will be pressed actively in the coming session of Congress, where immigration matters are likely to come once more to the front.

The Metcalf bill would give quota preference to immigrants skilled in a particular art, craft or industry where the need for such specialized labor cannot be filled from workers already in the United States.

In the broadest sense, the new proposals for quota law changes represent the growing desire for a selected immigrant stream, rather than the present haphazard admission system based wholly on nationality of applicant aliens. Coupled with this is a growing concern over domestic unemployment, and the growing belief that the mass influx of untrained foreign laborers should be stemmed until it can be shown that they are coming to jobs and not bread lines. In the face of hundreds of thousands of Americans still unemployed, Mexican peons, it is pointed out, are still streaming across the Rio Grande with no quota restrictions whatever. On the other hand, skilled European artisans, translators and even small capitalists who would speed the tempo of American industry and decrease rather than increase unemployment, frequently find themselves unable to enter.

Under the Metcalf bill, introduced in Senator Metcalf's absence by Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, half of the annual quota of each nationality would be opened to immigrants selected on the basis of their close relationship to American citizens or because of their skill in arts or industries in which no unemployment exists in the United States. Authority would be left with the Secretary of Labor to announce from time to time those trades or crafts in which skilled workers are required.

Behind proposals for immigration changes runs a common feeling that greater care should be exercised in selecting future American citizens. At present, it is asserted, the United States is actually admitting types of aliens who are being excluded or deported from Canada; and that, contrary to the practice of almost every other great nation, the United States is not limiting immigrants according to its own economic needs, but is admitting 150,000 quota immigrants on a haphazard basis of nationality rather than of skill. It also is throwing its doors wide open to unlimited immigration from New World countries, despite unemployment at home.

The new feeling on immigration is spreading rapidly, it is believed here. To take an isolated instance, the Methodist Board of Temperance has just advocated quota restrictions against Latin Americans, and particularly Mexicans. Continued influx over the Rio Grande, the board states, will result in a serious race problem that will endanger Mexican-American relations.

BILL WOULD PUT RADIO UNDER LIBEL LAWS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Radiocasting of false or defamatory statements by any form of radiocast or radiophone is made a misdemeanor in a bill introduced by Caleb H. Baumes, Senator from Newburgh.

This measure would bring radio under the operation of the libel law, a point which, it is held, present statutes do not cover.

BOLIVAR CENTENARY IS PLANNED IN PERU

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—President Augusto B. Leguia on Jan. 3 issued a decree authorizing the Bolivarian Society of Peru to "convoke a congress of Bolivarian societies of America to meet at Lima Dec. 9, 1930." The congress will commemorate the centennial anniversary of the South American liberator, Simon Bolivar. All patriotic societies, as well as prominent foreigners, will be invited to attend the gathering.

Locomotives Bound for Junk Pile Get 'Big Idears' From a Mogul

'What's to Hinder Us Showing Up Again?' Says Old No. 9 of Narrow Gauge Fleet as Acetylene Torch Tickles Cowcatcher

Like a string of migrating buffaloes shouldering their way over a wind-swept prairie, 24 steam locomotives, which for 46 years have hauled dinky little coaches over the narrow-gauge railway between Lynn, Revere, Winthrop and Boston, lumbered over the siding to the scrap yard at West Lynn yesterday and, with every appearance of dejection, awaited the hands of the wreckers.

Wisps of snow puffed gustily up from the roadbed, endowing frosty cowcatchers with patriarchal beards, and even the rust on the engines' boilers added to their venerable appearance. The crisp wintry wind racing into their deserted cabs and whistling down their steamless funnels seemed to stir that articulate quality in the locomotives with which all self-respecting engineers are familiar, and in fancy at least gave them the gift of speech.

Down the tracks approached a gang of workmen with their acetylene torches. The wind groaned hollowly through the cab of No. 9.

"Well, brothers," the really attentive ear could imagine him saying, "it won't be long now." And down the long row of discarded engines the echo carried: "Not . . . long . . . n-o-w-w-w-w."

"Heigh, ho!" he seemed to yawn as the breeze took on a milder edge, "perhaps it's for the best. What with the proposal to pension judges after 15 years' service, and the trouble labor bodies have in keeping their older workmen employed, it looks as though our 46 years were a fair record."

"Fair . . . r-e-c-o-r-d-d-d-d-d," sighed the others.

"Well, well," old No. 9 went on after waiting for a frosty breath to disengage his whiskers, "they tell me that we're going to be disdantled and loaded on flat cars on the B. & M. tracks. Then we'll be sent to different iron foundries, scrapped, melted and reduced again to raw material."

"Raw, raw, raw!" echoed the others dispiritedly.

Just then the workmen arrived. Old No. 9 seemed to draw back shyly as one of them tickled his cowcatcher with an acetylene flame.

"Unnecessary familiarity," he seemed to grumble, his cab windows staring out like wise old eyes to his brother, No. 3, who was submitting to a like indignity.

"Never thought I'd come to this," he ruminated as the torch took hold, "when I was turned out nigh a half-century ago in Laconia, N. H.. But what with the electrification of this road and all this noise about efficiency and speed and what-not—"

A big Mogul rolled up on the Boston & Maine tracks near by. Old No. 9 and his brethren eyed it with much curiosity, in which not a little apprehension was mingled. Finally, however, as the torch finished its work on his out-dated cowcatcher, and that member was removed No. 9's countenance took on what appeared to be a satisfied smirk.

"Say," he seemed to shout suddenly, as a new gust of wind struck him aslant, "if we fellows are going to be turned into raw material what's to hinder us showing up again in the shape of a big Mogul? Heh! Heh!" he chuckled, as the derricks laid hold of his frame to transfer it to one of the flat cars, "I may be a narrer-gauge engine: but I got big ideas!"

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Jack and Jill Go Scouting

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

VII.—The Sixth Law

JUNIPER Avenue was all astir with excitement over the mysterious disappearance of Snowball, a very valuable white Persian kitten that had been left in the care of Mrs. Reed, the lady who kept cat boarders. Snowball's mistress was exceedingly fond of her pedigreed pet and had boarded him out only because she could not take him with her on the long journey she was making. Now the kitten had disappeared and all Mrs. Reed's distracted efforts to find him had failed. The whole neighborhood had been on the lookout for him, but not a sign of a white kitten had anyone seen.

"We'll have to form a searching party and keep on looking for Snowball until we find him," said Jack. "He must be hiding somewhere and it would never do to let him stay out all night."

"He's probably cold and hungry now," Jill responded. "Let's start right away."

"If I see him first, I get that $5 reward," blustered Don, rushing on ahead of the others.

"We could save time if two of us searched on one side of the street and two on the other," Jack commented. "Then if we don't find him on Juniper Avenue we can look in the nature preserve."

The others agreed to this arrangement, and Don and Mary Lou chose the west side of the avenue while Jack and Jill searched on the east side. But Snowball was not to be found, so they went on to the nature preserve and continued their efforts. For a time they saw nothing alive but chickadees. Then suddenly Jill paused and exclaimed, "Isn't that something moving behind that little bush?"

The others peered breathlessly and Jack whispered, "It is something moving. Let's creep up real quietly and see what it is."

A Bedraggled Black Kitten

With tense caution the children crept toward the bush, but before they reached it a small, bedraggled black kitten scuttled out of its hiding place and floundered off through the slushy snow.

"The poor little thing is frightened and can hardly run," said Jill. "It must be awfully cold and hungry, too."

"Let's carry it home and warm it up and give it something to eat," Jack suggested, starting after the kitten. But the little cat was so frightened it leaped out of his reach.

"You don't see me bothering with that scraggly old kitten," scoffed Don. "It's so scared you'll have a time catching it. Of course you can chase it if you want to, but I sure won't waste my time on any black cats when I can get $5 for finding Snowball."

"But it's just as hard on this kitten to be out in the snow and cold without anything to eat as it is for Snowball, even if it isn't an expensive cat," argued Jill. "Something has to be done for it, and as long as you and Mary Lou are going to keep on looking for Snowball, Jack and I will take care of this kitten. Won't we, Jack?"

Jack really wanted very much to go on with Don and Mary Lou and continue the search for Snowball. But there was the sixth Scout law—the law of kindness to animals. And he knew as well as Jill did that the law meant kindness to all animals, not just to valuable little cats, for the return of which a reward was offered. So he joined Jill in her attempt to capture the small black waif. At first the kitten resisted their coaxing and kept scurrying on, but at length it seemed to feel the friendliness in their voices and allowed Jill to pick it up.

"Poor little thing," she crooned as she held it against her fur collar. "We'll take him home and give him some milk and a nice warm place by the fire. He certainly needs it, and the others will take good care of Snowball if they find him."

"I'm glad we found this kitten before he got any colder," said Jack. "Just see how he shivers."

When the twins reached home their mother had not yet returned from an afternoon appointment, but they knew she would be glad to have them feed the little waif and make him as comfortable as possible. So they gave him a saucer of warmed milk and then put him on Jill's pink doll blanket in front of the fireplace. Immediately the kitten began to purr ecstatically, and Jill exclaimed, "Oh, I do hope Mother will let us keep him. She said we might have a kitten after Christmas, and this would be an awfully sweet little cat if it had a bath and its fur brushed out."

"I never saw such long fur on a plain cat before," remarked Jack.

"I never did either," Jill said, picking the kitten up to see if she could smooth its matted fur. Then suddenly she noticed the pink blanket the kitten had been lying on. It was all smudged with black!

A Puzzle Indeed

"Why, Jack, this kitten fades!" came her startled exclamation. "Just look at that blanket! And my hands, too!"

"That's queer," was Jack's puzzled response. "I never heard of one fading before."

"There must be something wrong with it," said Jill. "Let's take it over to Mrs. Reed's and find out what to do for it. She knows all about cats."

So the twins wrapped the kitten up in the smudgy pink blanket and carried it down the avenue to Mrs. Reed's house.

"We found this kitten in the woods when we were searching for Snowball," explained Jill. "We want to keep him but he fades, and we wondered what we ought to do about it. We're afraid Mother won't let us keep a fading cat."

"Fades!" exclaimed Mrs. Reed and then gave a gasp of surprise as Jill removed the blanket from around the kitten.

"Why, that's Snowball! There isn't another cat in town with violet-blue eyes like his," she ejaculated.

"But Snowball was white," said Jill.

"How could he turn black?" asked Jack.

"The little mischief must have slipped down in the cellar where I put a discarded section of sooty stovepipe. He loves to crawl through anything that looks like a tunnel and must have gone through the stovepipe just as he tunnels through the rugs when I roll them up. The cellar window has a broken pane where he could get out. The combination of soot and snow accounts for his looks now, but he'll come out all right after he's had a few baths. And now here is the $5 I owe you."

"Oh, thank you, but we couldn't think of taking a reward just for finding a kitten," Jill said. "You see, we didn't even dream it was Snowball."

"I should say we didn't," attested Jack. "We thought it was just a little stray cat that didn't belong to anyone and would have kept it ourselves if it hadn't started to fade."

"I am most grateful for his return," said Mrs. Reed. Then, asking to be excused for a moment, she disappeared through the kitchen door. Presently she returned with the fluffiest, prettiest little striped Angora kitten that Jack and Jill had ever seen.

"I want you to have this kitten," Mrs. Reed told them, "not as a reward but because I know you will love it and it will be happy with you. The M on her forehead stands for Miss Muffet and with such a name she really ought to live in the same house with Jack and Jill."

"Oh, isn't she a darling," exclaimed Jill ecstatically.

"We've always loved striped kittens better than any other kind," exclaimed Jack.

"Well, I'll guarantee that little Miss Muffet won't fade," Mrs. Reed laughed as she wrapped the kitten up in the clean side of the pink blanket.

After thanking her most gratefully, Jack and Jill started home, taking turns in carrying their precious new pet.

"Mrs. Reed said little Miss Muffet wasn't a reward," said Jill, "but I'd rather have her than a whole bushel of five dollars."

"So would I," said Jack. "Just heaps rather."

And inside the snug pink blanket, little Miss Muffet purred in utter contentment!

Hector's Gratitude

ONE winter morning as a young girl looked out of the window of a beautiful home, in a large western city, she saw a half-grown dog, of no particular breed, lying sick and half-starved on the front porch.

The girl lifted the animal tenderly and carried him to the kitchen, where he was given a bath and food. A few days of good care saw a much changed dog. Hector, the name his new owner gave him, became the children's playmate in the home, but because he was rough and awkward in his romping, the parents of the children decided he must be given away. So one day he was sent many miles into the country. But the following morning he appeared, dirty and travel worn, at the kitchen door of his home, and this time he was allowed to remain.

Many wonderful acts this faithful dog did to show he remembered how well he had been cared for when misfortune came to him.

There was great excitement in the neighborhood one day when Hector was seen trotting down the street with a yelping, squirming, poodle, held firmly in his mouth. Straight to the kitchen door he came and laid his burden at the feet of the young girl, who had befriended him, saying in dog language as plainly as could be, "Now see what you can do for him." It was found the poodle had a broken leg Proper attention was given him and he was made whole again, and later returned to his owner.

On another occasion Hector appeared dragging along a sick dog he had found. True to his best instincts, he brought the stranger in to be made happy and comfortable and well. He seemed never to forget his debt to his friends, repaying them in the best way he knew.

A Pot-Holder for Mother

You can make a pretty and serviceable pot-holder for mother out of a soft old felt hat. Cut the brim of the hat off and fold the crown flat. Use a good-sized saucer for a pattern, marking around it with a pencil. Cut out the circular marking and you will have two rings of felt since the hat crown is double.

Nick the edges and decorate the circles with a few stitches of gay yarn or silk floss, if desired. Fasten a loop of tape to the edge of each holder and hang near the stove where Mother can find them when needed.

A Group of Children With the "Treasure Chests" Which Are to Be Filled and Sent as Tokens of Friendship to Filipino Children.

"World Friendship Among Children—Good-will Greetings"

By ETHEL C. INCE

A "TREASURE CHEST" is such a delightfully mysterious thing, hinting of pleasant journeys in distant lands, of interesting and valuable contents, that it seems a most fitting messenger to send on an "Adventure in Friendliness." And it is just such an adventure that many children in the United States are embarking upon to show their good will toward children in the Philippine Islands.

No doubt you know many interesting things about the Philippines, and have often found them on your map of the Eastern Hemisphere—way across the Pacific Ocean, miles from the west coast of the United States. They are not very far from Japan and China, two other very interesting countries.

A Peep at the Philippines

Perhaps you have seen pictures of the brilliantly colored, strangely shaped fishes which swim in the clear waters of the Pacific around the Philippines, and have thought what fun it must be for children who live in the islands to watch from the side of a boat and see these beautiful creatures darting about in their watery home. Or perhaps you have admired pictures of the feathery bamboo trees, palms and banana trees which grow along the roadsides, making a picturesque background for the quaint thatched huts of the natives. So you will see at once how delightful it would be actually to establish a contact with children in this far-off land.

Of course, the most valuable thing stored away in the little chests will be the "gold of friendship." Then each chest will contain a book and many small articles or toys which American children enjoy, and would like to share with their little Filipino friends. As there is great need of books in the Philippines, an extra book should be sent outside the chest to be wrapped with it when it is mailed.

There are very few public libraries in the Philippines, and not many of the children there know the pleasure of slipping into an attractive, well-stocked children's reading room after school hours to browse among their favorite fairy stories or hero tales. And children of school age comprise nearly one-third of the entire population of the Philippines.

"But, who," you ask, "is directing this friendly enterprise between children of the United States and the Philippines?" And this brings us to the point of our story.

Friendliness between nations, as you know, is a most important subject which is engaging the thoughts of very distinguished men and women all over the world. President Hoover, J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain; Aristide Briand, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and many other prominent statesmen are devoting a large share of their time and efforts to furthering good will between the people of all nations.

Beginning With the Children

At first, it might seem that a child could take very little part in this serious matter of international friendship, which is such a weighty problem for grownups. But, right in the midst of all the serious discussions, some one had a delightful thought. "Why, friendship among people," this person said, "must begin with friendship among children."

Now, the people who heard that remark saw right away that it was a very wise one, and they began to think of all the ways in which children of different nations might become friends instead of strangers, and how grownups might help them to express their friendliness.

This was the beginning of the Committee on World Friendship Among Children, which has its offices at 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and which is sponsoring the Philippine project. Since the committee was organized, about four years ago, it has sponsored two other projects, the first with the children of Japan and the second with the children of Mexico. I shall tell you more of those projects and their very pleasant results when you have heard all about the proposed Philippine adventure.

You would be entranced with the treasure chests. They are of composition metal, for in the Philippines the white ants want to eat up almost anything that is made of wood. The chests are lithographed in 11 colors and locked with a key of solid brass. They are shaped just like the treasure chests you read of in such stories as Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island." The words "Friendship Treasure Chest" are inscribed on a scroll on the top, and when you throw back the lid,—there on the inner side is the whole story in a sentence: "World Friendship Among Children—Good-will Greetings."

The background of the design on the sides and ends is an old map of the Pacific Ocean, with the United States and a glimpse of the Atlantic Ocean in the extreme right. Pictures of George Washington and Jose Rizal, liberators of the United States and the Philippines; of Christopher Columbus and Ferdinand Magellan; Magellan's chief sailing ship, a sea-serpent, a whale and other subjects associated with the two countries appear as insets in the design.

When each chest is filled, right on top of everything else will be a letter of greeting to introduce the sender of the chest to the Filipino children who receive it. The letter will contain the name and address of the sender of the chest. A personal letter from the sender will be attached to the outside of the package when it is tied up, since postal regulations do not permit personal letters inside packages.

Treasure Chests Across the Ocean

These chests are to be given to their little Filipino owners on Dec. 30, 1930, since that day is held as a great national holiday each year in honor of Dr. Rizal, the illustrious Filipino patriot.

You are wondering, perhaps, how so many thousands and thousands of treasure chests will travel all the way across the Pacific Ocean—for Mrs. Jeannette W. Emrich, secretary of the committee, hopes that children in the United States will send at least 70,000 chests as a token of their friendship for the little Filipinos.

And this is one of the best parts of the story. The United States Government has offered to carry the chests on army transports sailing from New York and from San Francisco to Manila, Philippine Islands. Of course, they will have to be mailed several months before the presentation date, so as to allow plenty of time for the long journey. On their arrival in the Philippines the chests will be turned over to the Department of Education, which will distribute them and their contents to the children.

The committee's first project, by which 13,000 doll messengers of friendship were presented by children in the United States to children in Japan on March 3, 1927, awakened such a response that the Japanese people organized their own Committee on International Friendship Among Children. March 3 was chosen for the presentation, as that is the day of the historic Doll Festival in Japan, and the committee always links its project with some occurrence of national importance to the people with whom it is carrying out the enterprise.

The Japanese people were so delighted with these dolls that they immediately set their most skillful artists to work designing 58 Japanese dolls for children in the United States. Her Royal Highness Princess Teru headed the fund to provide the dolls and 2,610,000 Japanese school girls subscribed. The dolls are very large and beautiful and are dressed to represent Japanese ladies of the aristocracy. They were received at special ceremonies in many cities throughout the United States. They traveled thousands of miles in six months and were then placed in permanent homes in museums throughout the country.

The gift to Mexican children was a "Friendship School Bag," chosen because of the keen interest Mexican people are taking in education now that they have a more stable government. About 30,000 bags were filled with useful and interesting articles for school children and the presentation was made on Sept. 16—Mexico's Independence Day. Besides the pencils, crayons, toys and other articles, each bag contained a set of cards with pictures of the foremost aviators in the United States and in Mexico—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Emilio Carranza; the liberators of both countries, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Hidalgo and Juarez; well-known beauty spots in each country, Niagara Falls and Juanacatlan Falls, and the Liberty bells of Mexico and of the United States.

As there are 15,000 schools in Mexico, although so many bags were sent, some schools only received one or two. The contents of the bags were divided between the children of highest scholastic standing—one pencil or one marble to each child. The bags, in many schools, were then hung on the wall like pictures and garlanded with flowers.

The Department of Education in Mexico was so much impressed with this gift from children of the United States that a course on world friendship among children has been introduced into the curriculum of the primary schools. The first 10 lessons of this course are on the subjects represented on the 10 cards inclosed in the "Friendship School Bag." A Committee on World Friendship Among Children has been organized in Mexico with branches in 21 states.

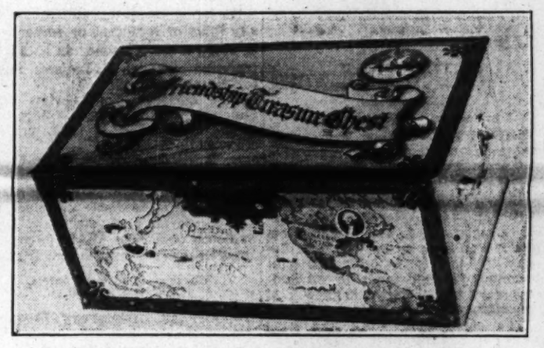
Mexican children are now preparing a return present for children of the United States. Their gift will be 49 cases showing exhibits of the arts and industries of Mexico. The cases will be shipped to the United States this winter; one will be sent to each state, where it will be on exhibition in various towns and cities.

So this entrancing idea of world friendship among children, which started in just a small way a few years ago, is spreading gradually and is gaining in popularity.

European countries have become interested in the idea, and Committees on World Friendship Among Children have been formed in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Ireland, Irish Free State, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland and Wales.

In 1932-33 the committees of all these countries are planning to cooperate with the committees of the United States, Japan and Mexico in a united project for the children of China.

"China is so large that what the committees of one country could do would hardly be noticed," Mrs. Emrich said. "China, coming into her own new nationalism, is a most fitting objective of the first united project of the international committees."



"Treasure Chest" to Be Sent to Children in the Philippines.

"Friendship School Bag" Sent to Mexican School Children.

A New Toy for Pussy

This can be a very fancy toy if you know how to crochet, but if you do not, flannel can be made to look very pretty and Pussy will enjoy it just as much.

To make the fancy toy, crochet two little circles of silk finish crochet cotton, that will measure four inches across. Neatly stitch them together, leaving an opening at the top so that you can fill it with cotton until it looks like a ball. Before sewing up this opening after the ball has been stuffed, sew a piece of ribbon about an inch wide and 25 inches long to one side firmly, and then stitch the opening together. It is best to use a heavy grained ribbon for this will not pull out so easily at the touch of Pussy's claws as a silk or satin ribbon.

The other end of the ribbon is sewed over a celluloid ring of either a contrasting color or the same shade. It is finished with a little bow.

And now the toy is complete. The ring will fit nicely over a door knob or on the back of a chair or you can hold it in your hand while Pussy bats and chases the ball. As it is soft it will not harm anything it strikes against. Both the ring and the heavy grained ribbon can be bought at the 5 and 10-cent store.

If you make the ball of flannel, the circles should be an inch larger to allow for turnings, and you may use tape in place of ribbon. Also if cotton is not easy to get, pieces of flannel, cut very small, will fill out the ball nicely.

A Sailor's Parrot

A True Story

The sailors on a steamship which sails through the Panama Canal have as pet a green parrot, which they bought two years ago in Balboa.

Polly has the jolliest laugh which ends in a sort of crow. No one can keep from laughing when Polly begins. The sailors gather around her and the sailor who teaches Polly how to talk sits down in front of her and says, "Well, Polly, how about it, hey?"

Polly listens for awhile and then she bursts out laughing as if it were the funniest joke imaginable.

Then the sailor says, "Give us a kiss, Polly."

To which Polly always replies hoarsely, "I won't do it."

Polly gives the sailors lots of fun on the long trips through the Canal.

Once she was missing. Hurriedly every sailor who could be spared from duty began searching for her.

Could she have flown out to sea? For Polly is not kept in a cage but most of the time sits on a perch in the sailors' mess room.

The search went on and on. At last Polly was discovered on the topmost mast. One of the sailors had to go up and bring her down. So you see she is a real sailor's parrot.

The Mail Bag

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

The birds that fly around the Winamac Hotel are loudly chirping their gratitude for the Young Folks' page of The Christian Science Monitor and wish to extend their gratitude to the writer of the beautiful article, "The Birds' Christmas Dinner."

A few weeks ago one of the guests of this hotel who is a subscriber to this great newspaper with its message of peace and good will, came into the lobby and told the proprietress, Miss Anderson, that she would like to have a Christmas tree for the birds. The proprietress was glad to hear this and said she would do her part.

Then enthusiasm was aroused among the other guests who were sitting there and they wanted to know where the idea came from and all about it. This grateful subscriber gave them the Monitor to read, and when she turned to answer someone's question, one of the guests gave Miss Anderson a dollar, saying this was her contribution.

The dollars continued to come so that on the Saturday before Christmas a beautiful cedar tree was erected on the lot of the Winamac and, as the writer of the article suggested, they trimmed it with suet, sections of apples, strings of cranberries and tied cuttle bone, strings of popcorn and little cups of wheat, barley and bird seed on its branches.

The guests of the Winamac would not have thought of a birds' Christmas tree had it not been for the Monitor; indeed they had never heard of the idea before and kept the Monitor continually before them to follow all of its directions. Neighbors came to see the tree and marveled at it, and city newspaper reporters gave it a write-up.

Even little Jackie, the much-loved dog of the hotel, understands what the tree is for. He never troubles a single thing on it and the birds eat freely while Jackie stands by. Sometimes the birds and Jackie have a romp together, the birds flying around and around in a circle with Jackie after them. They know he is their friend for after the chase they come back to the tree and eat some more food while Jackie rolls in the snow near by.

The article was published on the Young Folks' Page, but I thought the tree would be appreciated by the little children so I am sending this letter to the Children's Page.

The writer is a grown-up child but appreciates and reads the Children's Page and its Mail Bag with as much enthusiasm as do the little children.

With much gratitude to all the Monitor workers, Marianne C.

[We are sure you will all be delighted to hear that the birds had such a merry Christmas.—*Ed.*]

Rackley, Kansas

Dear Editor:

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I enjoy the Mail Bag. I have a dog named Fluffy. He likes cookies. I have two brothers and three sisters. We play football, basketball and baseball. We all take piano lessons. I can beat a bass drum while Mother plays the piano. In summer we go down to a pond and swim. This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. Clayton F.

Beverly Hills, California

Dear Editor:

I would like to hear from a boy in Egypt. This time of year I play football nearly all of the time. Southern California is a fine place because the sun shines nearly every day. So I am outdoors every hour that I am not in school.

We do not have snow for Christmas except in the mountains. Our front yard is covered with green grass the whole year. In the summertime we go to the beach often. Last summer I went up to see the big trees. One tree called the General Sherman, weighed 616 tons and is 102ft. in circumference and 280ft. high. I attend Beverly Hills Sunday School, and am 11 years old. William G.

Reading, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I have enjoyed reading the Monitor very much. This summer I was out in Minneapolis, Minnesota. While I was there I went to the first fair I have ever attended. Before we went to Minneapolis, we went to New Jersey, New York City and Connecticut. While I was in New York I visited the Bronx Zoo. Besides all the animals, we saw many beautiful birds. I am especially interested in reading, swimming and hiking. I am 10 years old and should like to correspond with girls either from France, Italy or Switzerland.

Elisabeth R.

Rockville, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Monitor before. I enjoy reading the Monitor, especially the Children's Page, the Diary of Snubs, and Waddles. I am 10 years old and in the 6A class. My hobby is gymnastic work.

For my pet I have a little kitten. It is growing so big that soon I shall not be able to call it a kitten. It is all black except on its paws, under its neck, and its stomach. I love to watch it play. It is so cute when it plays with a piece of string. In the summer I love to go swimming though I am not able to swim very well, but I can swim under water now without holding my nose.

I should like to have some girls my age write to me, from any country. Doris T.

Sutherland, Saskatchewan, Canada

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. My last letter was not published. I like the Children's Page, Snubs, and Waddles, and the One Minute Biographies are helpful to me because they are useful in my school work. My hobbies are dancing, music, and skating. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School in the city which is four miles distant.

I am 10 years old and I would like to correspond with someone my own age, especially from England and the United States. Thelma W.

The Christmas Gift

I had lots of things on the Christmas tree,
For my folks are always so good to me;
But the gift I like the best of all
Was left in a crate in the dark back hall,
And they meant to leave it till the last;
But accidenti-ally I passed
Close by that box. As I went by
Something inside went "Woof!" Oh, my!
And then—Thump! Thump! 'Twas a tail went wag!
"Letting the cat hop out of the bag"
Is all very well, but just you wait!
Letting a puppy out of a crate
Beats everything else for fun, I s'pose!
He licked my chin, and he worried my nose!
Then he grabbed my cap, and said, "Come on!"
With his eyes he said it! How they shone!
Oh, but I mean to be good to Jim!
I'll take the best care I can of him!
I'll always be proud of him, you see,
And I hope he'll always be proud of me!

Minnie Leona Upton.

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Franklin as a Socratic Debater

SOCRATES, abstract philosopher, and Franklin, occupied with the practical to such a degree that even at a revival meeting of the evangelist Whitefield, he estimated the area occupied by each auditor, and proved to himself by experiment the distance at which the preacher's voice could be heard, are two individuals not usually thought of as at all similar. One essential element of Franklin's success as an innovator of civic improvements, as a diplomat and as a conversationalist, is none the less primarily Socratic, as Franklin himself says in his Autobiography.

Dogmatism is a word that has so little relation to Franklin as to seem entirely foreign to his nature. He took France by storm, on his visit as colonial representative, by his engaging manners, his unassuming mode of speech, and his genuine wisdom, which won for him the title of "wilderness philosopher." Without the gracious approach inseparable from his deliberate practice of a modified Socratic method of conversation, it is questionable whether his wisdom could have been so fully appreciated as it was, or so widely influential.

Franklin, strict self-teacher in the virtues, ever alert during his self-education to check up on the extent to which he was practicing temperance, industry, justice, tranquillity, humility and so forth, came across two little sketches of the arts of rhetoric and logic in the back of an English grammar. These sketches ended with a specimen dispute in the Socratic method, which, Franklin says in the Autobiography, appealed to him strongly. "I was charmed with it," he writes, "adopted it, dropped my abrupt contradiction and positive argumentation, and put on the humble inquirer and doubter."

It has been said that a statement based upon established truthfulness has a power beyond debate. All the fulminations of misguided rhetoric cannot move it. It is not unnatural then, that Socrates, so sure of the correctness of his position as to be willing to drink the hemlock rather than abandon some of its fundamental tenets, should have been calm in debate. The extent to which he utterly routed most of his opponents testified to the soundness of his method, and Franklin astutely adopted it. After a period of using, or misusing, it to draw people, "even of superior knowledge, into concessions, the consequences of which they did not foresee, entangling them in difficulties out of which they could not extricate themselves, and so obtaining victories" which he says "neither myself nor my cause always deserved," he dropped this misuse of the method, retaining only the "habit of expressing" himself "in terms of modest diffidence."

This manner of speaking, Franklin continues, proved of great advantage when he had occasion to inculcate his opinions, and persuade others to adopt measures he proposed. He might be pictured rising to his feet in the Philadelphia council, and practicing his Socratic method of debate somewhat as follows:

"Sirs, if I may presume to advance the opinion, there is a growing conviction among certain of the more substantial citizens, that a more earnest consideration might profitably be given to improving the streets of our city."

Franklin shrewdly surveyed his audience, and sat down, in an unassuming manner, to await results.

A fiery member of the council arose.

"Haven't we spent enough already in laying cobblestones? Will Mr. Franklin ruin the city with his interminable taxes? I am positive we must call a halt. We shall undoubtedly come to grief if we follow these proposals."

Franklin quietly resumed the floor.

"Sirs, I apprehend that some misunderstanding seems to have arisen regarding the plan of which I have been advised. Those who first broached the subject, conceived the loss of commerce, due to present transportation difficulties, a problem requiring the best attention of public-spirited citizens. If I am not mistaken, one gentleman told me that the cost of paving would be more than offset by the increase in commerce it should effect. However, it seems to me, better results are to be expected, if we carefully weigh both sides of the question, and proceed slowly, as the gentleman has advised."

Franklin, with a sidelong glance at the fiery member, resumed his seat with a manner of mingled diffidence and expectancy.

The fiery member, less fiery now, again arose.

"Would Mr. Franklin be in a position to estimate the cost and benefits?" he asked.

Fumbling in diverse pockets, the amiable Franklin at last drew forth a crumpled sheet of paper, covered with figures.

"Several gentlemen have advised me," he said, "that there is a reasonable expectation of increasing our commerce during the muddy seasons, with adequate paving on certain streets, by approximately ten per cent, which should prove a profitable investment."

Franklin had carried his point. As he sortied out into the crisp Philadelphia air at the conclusion of the session, he chuckled and thought of Socrates.

Years later, tucked away in England for a week of leisure in the midst of his diplomatic activities, and writing his Autobiography, Franklin looked back over his career as publisher, civic leader, colonial and national statesman, and gave in detail the key to much of his success in the fine art of presenting his views without arousing needless opposition.

"As the chief ends of conversation are to inform or to be informed, to please or persuade," he wrote, "I wish well-meaning, sensible men would not lessen their power of doing good by a positive, assuming manner, that seldom fails to disgust, tends to arouse opposition, and to defeat every one of those purposes for which speech was given to us, to wit, giving or receiving information or pleasure. For, if you would inform, a positive and dogmatical manner in advancing your sentiments may provoke contradiction and prevent a candid attention.

"If you wish information and improvement from the knowledge of others, and yet at the same time express yourself as firmly fixed in your present opinions, modest, sensible men, who do not love disputation, will probably leave you undisturbed in the possession of your error. And by such a manner, you can seldom hope to recommend yourself in pleasing your hearers, or to persuade those whose concurrence you desire. Pope says, judiciously:

"'Men should be taught as if you
. taught them not,
And things unknown propos'd as
things forgot.'"

That Franklin never departed far from the mellow, balanced attitude toward conversation and debate, is evident from a study of his career. He says of himself, "I never used, when I advanced anything that may possibly be disputed, the words certainly, undoubtedly, or any others that give the air of positiveness to an opinion, but rather say, I conceive or apprehend a thing to be so and so; it appears to me, or I should think it so or so, for such and such reasons; or I imagine it to be so; or it is so, if I am not mistaken."

When it is considered that Franklin adopted this modest way of speaking, even though he seldom lacked complete and detailed information or proof to back up his statements, the restraint becomes more admirable, and its success is easily understood. Just as, through Franklin's persistent experiments, the way was opened for the illumination of millions of homes, whose cheery light now streams across the winter snows or falls softly on the study table, so present conversation may be mellowed and enriched through practicing the spirit, if not the letter, of Franklin's method.

How many conversations, abruptly terminated through the unwillingness of either or both parties to wait patiently until they are sure they understand, could be ended in full agreement, or at least in friendly understanding, by a sufficient quantity of Franklin's moderation, and willingness to abandon preconceived opinions, in the effort to reach the truth about a topic or situation. In such an attitude, pride of opinion is abandoned, and conversation may blossom in the warm sun of mutual forbearance and genuine humility.

R. H. S.

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Sharing Common Things

Once when some friends took home a lot of bulbs for planting, their little girl called them onions. She thought they were for cooking. She knows better now, for she has seen what lovely flowers come out of those curious looking things. Bulbs are not specially attractive. Unless we knew, we could no more predict that a daffodil or a narcissus or a hyacinth would come from a bulb, than we could predict a butterfly from a chrysalis. Yet what a wealth of beauty and of wonder is hidden there! Bulbs are one of nature's mysteries.

Most of the cultivated ones come from the dry and sunny parts of the earth. The narcissus is a native of the Mediterranean region; lilies come from Asia Minor; tulips from Siberia; gladiolas from South Africa. In these countries summer is hot and dry, followed in some places by a long and hard winter. The season of growth is thus reduced to narrow limits, so that a plant must needs take time by the forelock. Where the growing season is short, it is hardly safe to depend on seed. So the plants store food in bulbs, that they may start flowering early, while annuals have to wait until they have collected enough material on which to flower.

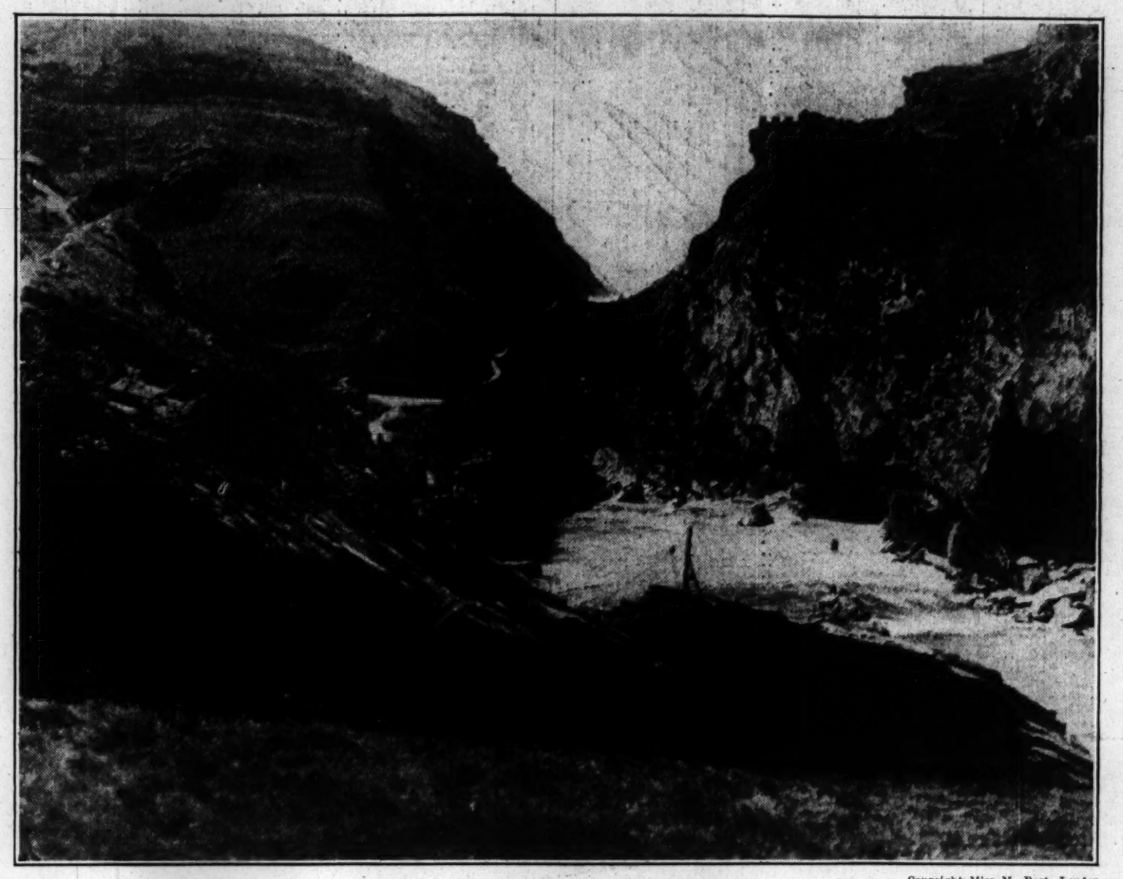
Bulbs lie in millions under the dry Karroo in South Africa and when the rainy season begins, they respond at once, turning the miles of desert into a most lovely garden. It looks as though the Scouts' motto, "Be prepared," came originally from nature.

When a bulb is planted, the flower buds are already formed and, when the early shoots are brought out into the light, the buds can often be seen first peeping above the soil.

Bulbs at one time were a rare culture. Only the rich thought of growing them. There are a hundred growers now for every one a few years ago. Few are now without these lovely harbingers of spring, which, like the celandine, "tells tales about the sun, when there's little to be seen or none." There are few classrooms where the beautiful increase of the days is not watched with interest. It is good to feel that what was once an exclusive privilege has become a common one.

Some find a joy in exclusive possessions. They seem happiest when they own what few others may own. But that is a poor pleasure compared with the pleasure that comes of sharing common things. That thousands of others are enjoying what you enjoy makes your own joy the greater.

As we bring out our bulbs, we can think of myriads of people doing the same, bringing their tiny spring hopes into the light for their beautiful unfolding.



King Arthur's Castle, Tintagel, Cornwall. Copyright Miss M. Best, London

KING ARTHUR'S CASTLE at Tintagel is built partly on the mainland and partly on the headland jutting out into the sea.

History dates the original castle back in the sixth century. Here King Arthur dwelt with his knights and their followers, maintaining the liberty of the Christian faith against their pagan neighbors.

The castle in those stirring times covered a considerable amount of ground, far more than is to be seen now, much having fallen into the sea. It was strongly defended by thick walls, portions of which remain and give an idea of its former strength.

Sea and storm have worn away the neck of land between the mainland and the headland until nowadays only a narrow ridge remains, over which the visitor must make his way before climbing the steep and narrow path to the further part of the castle.

In King Arthur's day the connecting ridge was high enough to form a convenient passage between the two portions of the castle.

Below the cliff Merlin's cave opens on to a sandy bay. Here Merlin is said to have found the babe Arthur, washed up by the sea in answer to his prayers for a Christian king.

At Volendam

Such a fascinating pageant was passing the windows that I forsook the lazy warmth of the big stove in the little parlor for the wind-blown stretches of the dike. The sun had come out again—the steadfastness of sunshine here is notable by its absence—and to my excited eyes the whole place had taken on a vivacious holiday air. Tiny whitecaps sprang up in the Zee and disappeared as quickly. The lines of wash, stretched from house to house and across the streets in the path of all comers, flapped with comic vigor in the stiff breeze. . . . Extravagantly puffy white clouds scudded across a brilliant sky. The plain little houses, with their entrances fronting on the dike and their back doors on another, lower level entirely, were brave in blue and red and green paint. A blue house with a red roof, and a red house with a blue roof, and a green house with red and white shutters—you've no idea how gay it is. . . .

It was afternoon, and the boats, festooned with drying nets, were in for the day. Close-packed they lay in the sheltered water, in serried ranks like a regiment of soldiers, their pennants fluttering in the air. From the tall masts that seemed a veritable forest of trees the "herring banners" flew. . . . I am never tired of watching the ceaseless, always-changing movement in the harbor; the gentle rise and fall of the boats, the bobbing of the masts, the swaying of the nets, the fishermen coiling ropes and tolling up the banks with baskets of fish, the continual small repairs that must go on, the solemn conclave of old men who, doubtless, are talking over how they would do things if they were still doing them.—From "The Flavor of Holland," by ADÈLE DE LEEUW.

Mary

Mary the Virgin
Compassionate, mild,
While the air streams with silver
Leans low to her child.

Great kings offer treasure
Myrrh, frankincense, gold;
Grave shepherds adore him
A lamb in the fold.

Mary the mother
Lifts eyes clear and sweet
To smile at these strangers
Who kneel at her feet.

Tender and lovely,
Thy name shall be
A crown for bestowing,
Consecrate to thee.

Mary more hallowed
Than other names are
Since high heaven's glory
Shone forth in a star.

ELIZABETH WHITTEMORE KEITH.

Eskimo-Land Flowers

That such a relatively luxuriant vegetation as that which is found about our headquarters in Northwest Greenland can grow so near the Pole surprises and interests most people who learn of the green patches of dandelion, the smiling fields of golden popples, and the verdant slopes of lush blue-grass, flourishing almost a thousand miles within the Arctic circle. That mushrooms as wide as dinner-plates and as delicious as our meadow mushrooms; that ferns as dainty and as beautiful as those of our mountain woods; that buttercups as bright and glistening as those of our prairie stream-banks; that bluebells and rhododendron and heather and many others—all find in the continuous sunshine of the Arctic summer sufficient heat and light not only to grow, but to thrive, and to reproduce themselves, amazes almost everyone but the professional botanist.

True, it is only in favorable spots that all these plants grow, but, even so, there are few areas so rocky, or so cold, or so wind-swept, that not any plants can find a place for themselves. If nothing else grows, the lichens, at least, are sure to cover the rocks. But almost everywhere some of the hardier flowers or grasses appear, sometimes dwarfed, it is true, but vigorous, for all that. . . .

The brightest, bravest flower of all the Northland is the cheery Arctic poppy (Papaver radicatum). Up to the farthest north point of land yet attained, this sturdy flower maintains itself against the snow and ice; no coast is too desolate, no mountain too bleak, to sustain it; the coldest winds, the fiercest snows, do not daunt it. It grows in profusion on the delta about our lodge, and on the stream-side meadows back in the mountains whole fields blaze throughout the summer. The poppy should be the national flower of Eskimoland, the land of Ultima Thule!—From "Four Years in the White North," by DONALD B. MACMILLAN.

Vida más abundante

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

UNA de las características principales de la vida de nuestros días es el progreso tan grande que se está realizando en casi todas las ramas de la industria. Con el descubrimiento y el aprovechamiento de las invenciones modernas ha habido un aumento considerable en comodidades materiales. Muchas de estas invenciones han traído un aligeramiento de labor pesado y un acortamiento de las horas de trabajo. En vez de simplificar nuestra experiencia humana, sin embargo, en algunos casos han contribuído a complicarla, porque muchos que han logrado de esta manera cierta cantidad de ocio no han aprendido aun a aprovecharlo.

La tendencia del progreso moderno es evidente no sólo en resultados materiales, sino también en investigaciones intelectuales, y el horizonte mental del mundo se ha ensanchado considerablemente durante los últimos años. Los conocimientos humanos han aumentado rápidamente, los métodos pedagógicos han mejorado, y los medios de adquirir conocimientos se han multiplicado. Todo el mundo estará de acuerdo que el progreso es esencial para la civilización, pero es interesante observar que muchos se están despertando a comprender que sólo el progreso espiritual enriquece la vida humana verdaderamente.

Durante la Conferencia Pedagógica que se celebró recientemente en Victoria, Canadá, los valores espirituales se subrayaron como cosa de primera importancia. Se reporta que uno de los delegados dijo que el progreso era esencial, pero añadió: "Lo que nos causa ansiedad es el hecho que el afán de progreso ocupa mayor parte de nuestro pensamiento moderno que los procesos más profundos de nuestra vida que necesitan ocio para su desarrollo".

Cristo Jesús dijo: "Yo he venido para que tengan vida, y para que la tengan en abundancia". (Según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera.) Su mirada llena de compasión abarcó la multitud que se arremolinó alrededor suyo,—los orgullosos, los penitentes, los enfermos, los afligidos, y hasta los Fariseos que no entendían su solicitud cariñosa; y discerniendo sus necesidades, los amaba a todos. Anhelando darles una vida más abundante, sabía que el único modo de realizar esto era de entender que Dios es la única Vida. Tenía afán de llenar sus corazones con el mismo amor espiritual del cual su propio corazón estaba rebosando, aquel concepto de vida que reconoce a Dios como Padre-Madre, el Todo-en-todo.

Cristo Jesús sabía que la salud y la felicidad no pueden encontrarse en un concepto material de la existencia, pero que se logran mediante la comprensión de Vida como Espíritu, Dios. Dijo a sus discípulos: "Porque ¿de qué aprovecha al hombre, si granjeare todo el mundo, y perdiere su alma?" Y en otra parte: "La vida del hombre no consiste en la abundancia de los bienes que posee". El mismo fundamento de su doctrina era el hecho que la vida, como reflexión de la Vida divina, Dios, es espiritual y no material. Y sabía que si uno pierde su percepción espiritual de este hecho eterno, todo el progreso material del mundo no le es de provecho.

En la página 42 del libro "Unity of Good" Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "Para Cristo, la Vida no era sólo un concepto de existencia, sino un concepto de poder y de habilidad de dominar las condiciones materiales. No es de extrañar que 'las gentes se admiraban de su doctrina; porque les enseñaba como quien tiene autoridad, y no como los escribas'". La Ciencia Cristiana está cumpliendo la promesa de Cristo Jesús, dando una vida más abundante a todos los que responden a sus ministraciones cariñosas. Esta Ciencia divina está enseñando el modo de "dominar las condiciones materiales" de la misma manera que Cristo Jesús lo hacía. Está trayendo libertad de limitación y pobreza, de inclinaciones perversas y deseos malos. Está trayendo salud, armonía y felicidad, vitalidad, energía y ánimo, a los que los necesitan, porque está fundada en los hechos espirituales respecto a Dios y al hombre.

El camino que Cristo Jesús vivía y enseñaba era el camino estrecho y recto, pero es un camino gozoso y no uno de tristeza y represión. Es estrecho y recto de la misma manera que una línea recta es la distancia más corta entre dos puntos, en contraposición al camino ancho, que permite de muchos extravíos cansados. Un escritor moderno ha dicho: "La rectitud que, por impecable que sea, haga parecer la vida cohibida, apretada, restringida, e infeliz, no es rectitud verdadera". Y siglos ha que el Salmista hebreo escribió: "Embriagarse han de la grosura de tu casa; y tú los abrevarás del torrente de tus delicias".

La humanidad no está restringida por el conocer de la verdad acerca de Dios y del hombre y la obediencia a ella. Por lo contrario, nuestra experiencia se ensancha y se purifica, y llega a ser más gozosa y espontánea. En la medida en que renunciamos la esclavitud de los conceptos materiales, encontramos las alegrías de la libertad espiritual, y esta libertad se expresa en una habilidad mayor de llevar a cabo cualquier obra a que podemos ser llamados, porque, como Mrs. Eddy escribe en "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pág. 258): "Las capacidades humanas se ensanchan y se perfectan en la proporción en que la humanidad alcanza el concepto verdadero del hombre y de Dios".

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Life More Abundant

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the chief characteristics of present-day living is the great progress that is being made in nearly every form of material industry. Through the discovery and utilization of modern inventions, there has been a noticeable increase in material conveniences. Many of these inventions have brought release from heavy toil and the shortening of hours of labor. Instead of simplifying experience, however, they have in some cases tended to complicate it, because many who have thus gained a certain amount of leisure have not yet learned to use it profitably.

The trend of modern progress is evident not only in material achievements, but also in intellectual pursuits, and the world's mental horizon has widened considerably in recent years. Human knowledge has rapidly increased, educational methods have improved, and the means of acquiring knowledge have multiplied. Everyone agrees that progress is essential to civilization, but it is interesting to note that many are waking to realize that spiritual progress alone truly enriches human life.

During the Educational Conference recently held in Victoria, Canada, the spiritual values were stressed as being of first importance. One of the delegates is quoted as saying that progress is essential, "but what gives us cause for anxiety is the fact that the spirit of progress occupies a great deal more of our mind today than the deeper life-process of our being which requires leisure for its sustenance."

Christ Jesus said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." He looked compassionately on the multitudes that pressed around him, the proud, the penitent, the sick, the sorrowful, and even the Pharisees who failed to understand his loving tenderness; and discerning their needs, he loved them all. Yearning to give them more abundant life, he knew that the only way to accomplish this is to understand that God is the only Life. He longed to fill their hearts with the same spiritual love that filled his own, the sense of life which recognizes God as Father-Mother, All-in-all.

Christ Jesus knew that health and happiness cannot be found in any material sense of existence, but are gained through the understanding of Life as Spirit, God. He said to his followers, "For what is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" And again, "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." The very foundation of his teaching was the fact that life, reflecting divine Life, God, is spiritual, not material. And he knew that if one loses his spiritual perception of this eternal fact, all the material achievements in the world will not profit him.

On page 42 of "Unity of Good" Mary Baker Eddy writes: "With Christ, Life was not merely a sense of existence, but a sense of might and ability to subdue material conditions. No wonder 'people were astonished at his doctrine; for he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes.'" Christian Science is fulfilling the promise of Christ Jesus by giving more abundant life to all who respond to its loving ministrations. This divine Science is teaching the way to "subdue material conditions" as Christ Jesus did. It is bringing freedom from limitation and lack, from false appetites and wrong desires. It is bringing health, harmony, and happiness, vitality, strength, and courage, to those in need, because it is based on the spiritual facts concerning God and man.

The way lived and taught by Christ Jesus was the straight and narrow way; but it is also a joyous way, and not one of sadness and repression. It is straight and narrow in the same sense that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, as contrasted with the broad way, which permits of much weary wandering. A modern writer has said, "Goodness which, however impeccable, makes life seem cramped, pinched, restrained, and unhappy, is not real goodness." And centuries ago the Hebrew Psalmist wrote, "They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy house; and thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasures."

Mankind is not restricted by knowing and obeying the truth about God and man. On the contrary, our experience is enlarged and purified and becomes more joyous and spontaneous. As we give up the slavery of material beliefs, we find the joys of spiritual freedom, and this freedom is expressed in greater ability to perform any work we may be called to do, for, as Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 258), "The human capacities are enlarged and perfected in proportion as humanity gains the true conception of man and God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

A Ballad of Wise Men

When that our gentle Lord was born
And cradled in the hay,
There rode three wise men from the East—
Three rich wise men were they—
All in the starry night they came
Their homage gifts to pay.

They got them down from camel-back,
The cattle shed before,
And in the darkness vainly sought
A great latch on the door.
"Ho! this is strange," quoth Balthazar,
"Aye, strange," quoth Melchior.

Quoth Gasper, "I can find no hasp;
Well hidden is the lock."
"The door," quoth Melchior, "is stout
And fast, our skill to mock."
Quoth Balthazar, "The little King
Might wake, we dare not knock."

The three wise men they sat them down
To wait for morning dawn,
The cunning wards of that old door
They thought and marvelled on;
Quoth they, "No gate in all the East
Hath bar-bolts tighter drawn."

Anon there came a little lad
With lambskins for the King;
He had no key, he raised no latch,
He touched no hidden spring;
But gently pushed the silent door
And open it gan swing.

"A miracle! a miracle!"
Cried out the wise men three;
"A little child hath solved the locks
That could not opened be."
In wonder spake the shepherd lad,
"It hath no locks," quoth he.

GEORGE M. P. BAIRD, in "Rune and Rann."

Carrying Bananas

In 1866 Carl August Franc—a steward on one of the Pacific Mail steamships—on a venture bought some yellow bananas at Aspinwall which was then a part of Colombia and took them with him to New York. That was not unusual. Steamers from the tropics frequently brought curiosities to port—odd fruits, birds or animals. The important fact was that Franc sold his bananas at a profit and thereby made the discovery that these tropical curiosities had in them the beginnings of a commerce. His two brothers joined him and the firm of Franc went into the business of carrying bananas from Aspinwall to New York.

This Franc shipment was possibly not the first; there is an account of a schooner from Cuba having brought in thirty bunches in 1804—although no one can verify the fact. And from time to time small consignments of red bananas came into the Atlantic ports from Cuba, the Bahamas and later from the Bay Islands, but these were merely sold at auction on the docks and bought by jobbers who were willing to take a chance. But Franc was the first to go into the banana business.

That any trade at all in bananas should have developed is, looking backward, very remarkable. For even in the tropics bananas were not highly esteemed—they were hardly in a class with their tougher brother, the plantain, which was and still is a staple food. . . . Neither the shippers nor the fruit dealers knew when a banana was fit or not fit to eat. No one at all imagined that the growing and marketing of bananas could be developed into a great industry with far reaching economic effects. For then trade was carried on in the belief that goods had to satisfy an existing demand.—SAMUEL CROWTHER, in "The Romance and Rise of the American Tropics."

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STOCK MARKET IRREGULAR IN QUIET SESSION

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NEW YORK—Depressing dullness in the stock market is prolonging the period of recovery more than anything else. Tradin gvolume today was not much over 2,000,000 shares, with half the transactions coming in the morning, and the thin market for the majority of stocks made it obvious that the professional traders on the floor of the stock exchange were mainly in control of price movements. Commission houses are doing a small business, and not much of that is with the general public. Under the circumstances it speaks well for the market that it holds up.

Opening prices were fractionally higher. A downward drift set in early in the second hour, but the tide turned again in the last hour, leaving the market no worse than irregular on the day.

Motors More Active

At the opening the motor shares were rather lively, comparatively speaking. Chrysler began with 6000 shares at quarter higher and fractional gains were the rule elsewhere in the group. However, the effort to make a good market in the motors with the show week as a background did not yield much return.

Selling activities centered on the merchandising stocks, partly because this is the season of the year when trade is dull, and partly because of disappointment over December reports. Montgomery Ward, Sears, Roebuck and Woolworth were the chief sufferers.

Metal shares, particularly the coppers, felt better, either because consumer buying of metal since the turn of the year has picked up, or because the market supposes that to be the case. In the afternoon the trading shifted largely into the copper group. Food stocks found firmer demand. Rails were quite out of the picture.

Recommend Equipment Shares

Thte turnover in Timken and Baldwin was large, especially in Timken. Both stocks are being recommended to clients by a house which is popularly supposed to do something in them, from time to time. These stocks took their full share of deflation last autumn, and business on the books and in prospect is made the basis for the buying recommendations.

Always quick to respond to the changing moods of the market, Johns-Manville was an early gainer of four or five points. Estimates made several weeks ago that earnings for 1929 would amount to around $9 a share are now being generally accepted, and the outlook for the building industry is so hopeful that the stock finds ready buyers on its dips.

Bond investment houses do not think it is yet time to increase their sales forces. Some foreign financing is scheduled for a little later on, and a recent large utility issue is understood to have gone exceptionally well, but no large pieces of business in the foreign or the domestic field are slated for early offering.

Bond Prices Firm

Bond prices were generally firm, but price range was narrow and there were no pronounced group movements. Some foreign issues were strong. Domestic bonds are feeling the much heralded year-end reinvestment demand, and the lower money rates only to a small extent.

Further softening in the money market opened the week. Call rate was 5 per cent at the start, but dropped to 4½ per cent around noon and was offered outside the exchange at 4 per cent. A continuation of the downward trend in interest rates may be expected until toward the end of the month, at least, and if, as expected, foreign central bank discount rates are lowered this trend may be accentuated.

London observers are now feeling fairly sure that the Bank of England will put its rate down from 5 to 4½ per cent, and probably next Thursday. The bank this week is obtaining a considerable amount of gold, which might raise total holdings above the £150,000,000 considered as the safe minimum by the Cunliffe committee.

The bank's ability to draw gold in the past month and the cessation of shipments to Paris, plus the seasonal contraction of credit remove obstacles to a lower discount rate. Other European central banks doubtless will follow the British course, but whether the New York Federal Reserve Bank would care to go below the 4 per cent rate now in effect is much less certain.

Sterling today reached a new low on the recent movement and French francs, already below the gold shipping point, fell a trifle.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Last Prev.
Oct.	17.60	17.62	17.51	17.51	16.97
Dec.	17.70	17.71	17.61	17.63	17.12
Jan.	16.97	16.99	16.86	16.87	17.35
March	17.08	17.16	17.62	17.03	17.62
May	17.32	17.39	17.25	17.26	17.72
July	17.51	17.58	17.42	17.43	17.72

Spots 17.05, down 10 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan.	16.75	16.80	16.69	16.69	16.77
Mar.	17.04	17.05	16.92	16.94	17.04
May	17.32	17.32	17.18	17.19	17.31

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan	16.90	16.90	16.80	16.80	16.90
March	17.12	17.13	17.04	17.04	17.15
May	17.36	17.41	17.29	17.29	17.38

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	9.28	9.31	9.28	9.29	9.33
Dec.	9.30	9.32	9.30	9.32	9.12
Jan.	9.07	9.10	9.07	9.09	9.19
March	9.15	9.17	9.15	9.16	9.25
May	9.24	9.26	9.23	9.25	9.28
July	9.30	9.31	9.29	9.30	9.34

Spots 9.41 down 1 point. Tone at close quiet. Sales (British) 5000; (American) 4100.

TO SELL PHILIPPINE BONDS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department offered for sale today $1,500,000 worth of Philippine Government bonds, with bids to be opened on Jan. 16. The bonds will be issued in coupon form in a $1000 denomination, dated Oct. 1, 1929, and bearing interest of 4½ per cent per annum, payable semiannually. They will mature on Oct. 1, 1959, and are noncallable prior to that date.

AM. STATES PUBLIC SERVICE

American States Public Service Company reports for year ended Nov. 30, 1929, net earnings and dividends of $820,225 compared with $723,768 in the preceding year. Figures include earnings of the subsidiary, American States Electric Company.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT UP

LOS ANGELES—California's daily average production of crude oil climbed to 829,300 barrels during first week of the new year, an increase of 14,750 over the final week of 1929.

SO. NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE

Southern New England Telephone Company during 1929 added approximately 20,000 new telephones, bringing total number to 320,000.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 6	Jan. 4
5⅞	3¼		Abitibi	1400	30⅞	28¾	30¼	30	
88⅝	69	6	Abitibi pf	200	73	72	73		
34	20		Adams Ex	1200	26¼	25⅝	26		25¾
96	84	5	Adams Ex pf	300	87⅛	87¼	87¼		
104⅞	7		Adv-Rumely	300	12	11½	11½		12⅛
119	15		Adv-Rumely pf	200	23	23	23		22
223⅞	77		Ahumada	1500	¾	¾	¾		
48⅞	13⅛	2½	Air Reduc	4600	128⅞	126	128		126⅛
11⅛	1		Airway El	200	22¼	21⅝	21¾		
10¼	4¼		Ajax Rubber	400	2	1⅞	2		1⅞
56⅛	17		Alaska Jun	17500	9	8½	8¾		24¼
118⅝	90	5½	Alleghany	5200	24¼	23⅝	23½		95¼
92	80¼	6	Alleghany pf	200	97	96	97		
331⅝	197	6½	Allied Chem	400	121	121	121		50¼
125	113½	7	Allied Ch pf	2600	51⅞	50¼	50¾		
75½	35⅛	3	Allis-Chal	100	27	25	25		20¾
11¼	2		Amal Lea	300	21¾	20¾	21¼		7⅛
42⅜	17⅛	2	Amerada	100	74	73	74		
33⅜	4		Am Ag Ch	100	29¼	29¼	29¼		
73⅝	18		Am Ag Ch pf	100	73	73	73		
20½	5¼		Am Beet S	400	43¾	43¼	43¼		
76½	27	7	Am Bosch	360	119⅞	119	119⅞		83⅝
126½	113	7	Am Brake pf	700	84¾	83⅝	83½		62
34¾	4¾		Am Br Bov	10	63¼	63¼	63¼		62
104	42¾	4	Am Br Bv pf	10400	121⅞	119	119½		120⅞
184½	86	4½	Am Can	100	81⅜	81¼	81¼		80
106½	75	6	Am Car & F	200	81	80	80		41
95⅛	70¼	4½	Am Chain pf	700	41¼	39⅝	39⅝		29
81⅝	27	2½	Am Chicle	200	29⅝	29½	29⅝		29
55	20	1.60	Am Com Alc	200	36½	35⅞	36⅛		94¾
98⅛	23		Am Europ	44900	96	92⅝	93		107⅜
129¼	50		Am & F Pw	100	108	108	108		95¾
108½	101⅛		Am & FP 7	100	96	96	96		96
103	86⅝		Am & FP pf	900	21½	20	21		36¾
42	17⅞	2	Am Hawaii	1300	39½	39	39¼		38¾
54	29	2½	Am Ice	100	87½	87½	87½		
96	83⅜	6	Am Ice pf	1500	38¾	37⅞	38		
96¾	29½	2½	Am Int Corp	10	31½	31¼	31¼		104¾
75	27½		Am La Fr pf	1400	110	108	108		
136	90	8	Am Loco	100	114	114	114		46⅜
120	111¼	7	Am Loco pf	300	117	117	117		
81¾	31½	3	Am Metals	400	1		1		101⅛
177⅜	92¼	6	Am Piano	110	101½	96½	101½		82⅝
104	4		Am Piano pf	50	83⅝	80	80⅜		80⅞
55	4		Am P & L 6	200	80	80	80		205⅜
84¾	72⅜	5	Am P&L pf st	2400	31½	30¼	31¼		22⅝
55⅜	28	1½	Am Radiat	500	24¼	24	24¾		81½
64⅝	12½		Am Republ	300	84⅜	83	83		
144⅜	60	2½	Am Roll Mill	800	58		58	19	
3	⅞		Am R M rts	300	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛		
41⅞	17		Am Seating	100	21	20	21		14½
7	4		Am Ship	2100	76	74⅜	74⅜		48⅛
130¼	62	4	AmSmelt	200	49¼	48⅜	48⅜		47
79⅞	35⅝	3	Am St Fnd	100	47	47	47		
85	40	2	Am Stores	300	63¼	63¼	63¼		63⅛
111	17	5	Am Sugar	100	104	104	104		26⅜
94⅝	56	7	Am Sugar pf	120	27	26⅝	26⅝		22½
111	57	5	Am Tel&Cab	2900	222	219	220		221
174	137	9	Am Tel&T	2400	94½	93	93½		73⅞
310¼	193¼	13	Am Wat W	200	8	8	8		
100	50		Am Woolen	200	27¼	27	27¼		25⅜
27⅞	5⅞		Am Wool pf	200	22¼	21¾	22		9¼
58⅜	14⅞		Am Writ ct	900	11⅝	9⅞	11⅛		
16⅝	4		Am Zinc	200	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜		
49¼	7	6	Am Zinc pf	35700	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝		35½
111¼	49¾	7	Anaconda	200	37	36¾	37		
140	67¼		Anchor Cap	200	36	34⅛	36		26¾
80	25	2.40	Andes Cop	200	26⅞	26½	26⅝		
68⅜	30	3	Arch Dan	2700	6¾	6	6⅜		3⅜
49⅛	102⅜		Arm Ill A	2000	8¼	8	8¼		6½
10⅛	3⅜		Arm Ill B	400	3¾	3¾	3¾		
40⅞	6¼	2½	Arnold Cons	400	25	23⅝	23⅝		28
70⅜	25	2	Asso Dry G	200	222	219⅜	222		221
298⅝	195¼	10	Atchison	1600	75⅛	73	73⅝		
86⅞	44⅜	4	Atl G&W I	100	60	60	60		38½
77⅞	45⅛	4	Atl G&W pf	1500	39	38¼	38¼		38¼
514	120	4½	Atl Refin	400	200	195¼	204		
11⅜	3¼		Austin N	100	7	7	7		
30⅛	3		Auto Sales	700	6	5⅞	5⅞		5⅝
50	4		Auto Strop A						
20	4½		Aviation						

—B—

			Baldwin	11700	34⅝	33½	34¼		24¾
66⅝	15	1¾	Baldwin pf	50	115	114	114		115
125	103½	7	Balt & O	300	116⅝	116	116⅝		116⅞
145⅛	105	7	Balt & O pf	100	80	80	80		80
81	53		Bamber pf	100	107½	107½	107½		
110½	95¾	6½	Bangor & A	100	63	63	63		16¼
90⅜	55	2½	Barker Bros	100	16½	16½	16½		17⅛
33⅜	16		Barnet	2400	23⅜	23¼	23½		23⅜
20½	2½		Barnsdall A	2400	15	15	15⅛		15
49⅛	20	2½	Beacon Oil	900	14	13⅞	13⅞		
32⅞	23¼		Beatrice	200	62	61	61		36⅞
131	69	4	Beechnut	2600	37¼	35¾	36¾		
47⅝	25	3½	Bendix	1000	32½	32⅜	32⅝		32⅛
104⅜	25		Best & Co	3800	94¼	93	93⅞		93⅛
60⅞	25	6	Beth Steel	400	123¼	123	123		123⅝
140⅜	74	7	Beth Steel pf	1000	54⅜	53¼	53¼		53⅝
128	116⅝	3½	Bohn Alum	100	41¼	41¼	41¼		65½
136⅜	37		Booth Fish	2200	65½	65	65¼		34½
11⅜	3	3	Borden	300	35	33½	34		16⅝
100½	53	6	Borg Warner	3800	77	76½	76⅝		13⅜
86⅞	26	4	Briggs	200	14⅜	13⅜	14⅛		
63⅜	8½		Brockway	20	70	70	70		65⅛
73⅞	7		Brockway pf	900	65¼	64⅜	64⅝		
14⅞	7¼	4	Bklyn Man T	600	44⅞	44¼	44⅝		
81⅞	40	6	Bklyn Man pf	300	84⅞	84⅛	84⅛		
92⅝	7	7½	Bklyn-Queens	300	10½	10	10⅛		189
15	7	3½	Bklyn Un G	100	131	131	131		
248⅛	99	7	Brown Sh pf	1000	20	19⅝	19⅞		19⅝
121	13⅜	3	Bruns Balke	100	18	18	18		
16⅝	16⅛		Bruns Term	100	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝		
44⅝	14½	1	Bucyrus	200	34⅜	34¼	34¼		
42⅜	16⅜	2½	Bucy cv pf	2800	114⅜	108	108		28
22⅞	8⅜	3	Budd Mfg	900	28⅞	28	28⅛		28
24	21¾	80	Eulava Wtch	1500	48¾	46	46¾		46¼
96⅞	38	2	Burroughs	200	36⅜	36	36		103½
89⅝	31¾	2½	Bush Term	40	104¼	104	104¼		
110½	91⅞	7	Bush T deb	200	3½	3¼	3½		6
9½	2	.50	Butte Cop	400	5¼	5	5		18
41	17½	2	Butte & Sup	800	17⅞	17	17		91
192⅞	50		Butterick	500	92¼	89½	91⅞		
			Byers						

—C—

84⅞	63½	4	Calif Pack	100	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝		
4	1	10	Callahan	400	89½	85	89½		85¾
136⅜	75	4½	Calu & Ariz	1000	32¼	30⅝	32½		20⅞
61⅞	25		Calu & Hecla	100	19¼	19¼	19¾		
49⅝	19	3	Campbell	600	64⅜	63⅜	63⅞		189⅝
98⅝	45	10	Canada Dry	400	190	189	189		28
265⅞	185	2.80	Can Bac	900	28	27¼	27½		
48⅝	27		Cannon Mills	30	97	97	97		55
161½	70¼	5	Caro C&O st	100	54½	54¼	195		198
61	50¼	3	Caterpillar T	400	198½	195	195		10½
467	130	6	Case Thresh	500	10⅞	10½	10⅝		38
42½	6¼		Cav-Dobbs	2600	45½	38¾	44⅞		
79⅜	31	1½	Celotex	100	26	26	26		
48⅝	21		Cen Aguirre	500	32¾	31⅝	31⅝		
59⅜	27⅛	2	Cen Alloy	20	108	108	108		63¾
112½	105⅞	6	Cen Alloy pf	1400	65⅜	62¼	65⅜		38⅞
120	18	24.20	Cerro de P	900	39⅜	38½	39⅜		
80¾	42½	3	Checker Cab	400	64	63⅜	64		
92	16	10	Ches Corp	300	206½	204½	206		
378⅝	160		Ches & Ohio	200	15	15	15		
45	15		Chi & E Ill	400	37	36¾	37		
66⅞	56¾		Chi & E pf	100	14¼	14¼	14¼		15½
23⅞	7		Chi Gt West	100	17½	17½	17½		38½
174	50	2½	Chi Gt W pf	100	37½	37½	37½		
115	102¾		Chi M&SP	300	24½	24¼	43¾		43¼
188⅜	3¼		Chi M&SP pf	1100	43¾	42¾	43¾		84⅞
86⅝	29½	1	Chi & NW	200	84⅜	84	84½		
109¼	38	7	Chi Pneu	200	23⅞	23¾	23⅞		
104½	55	5	Chi Pneu pf	100	52⅜	51⅜	52		114⅜
24	7¾		Chi RI	100	114	114	114		
11⅞	6		Chi RI 6%	300	100⅝	99¾	99¾		28⅝
143½	101	7	Chi Yel Cab	100	28	28	28		
103½	94⅞	6	Childs	1600	7⅝	6⅞	7		4¼
36	21⅞	3	Chrysler	45300	38⅞	37¾	38		45⅝
75⅝	44¼	2.40	¶City Ice	2700	101¼	97	97		10
135	36	3	City Stores	100	37	37	37		
62⅜	39½	3.60	Cluett Pbdy	50	91½	91½	91½		48⅝
27	7¼	1	Cluett P pf	100	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞		46¼
72¾	34½	5	Coca Cola A	300	16⅝	16	16		11
119	90½	3	Collins&A	3500	42	39¾	40¼		
50⅝	44⅝		Colo F&I	14900	77⅜	75	75⅝		76⅛
78½	27¾		Col Gas	100	106⅜	106½	106½		174½
140	52	6	Col Gas pf A	2400	177¼	174	176		174½
109	89½	4	Col Carbon	100	3¼	3	3		30⅞
344	102	4¶	Col Carbon rts	40000	31⅜	29⅝	30		30⅞
105⅝	8⅜	.87	Col Graph cv	400	25⅝	25	25⅝		25½
88⅜	16⅛	2	Con Cred	100	77	77	77		
62⅝	18	6½	Com Cr I pf	100	23	22	22		
105⅞	70	6	Com Cr pf B	1900	41	40	40½		40⅞
28	20⅜	1.60	Com Inv Tr	100	91	91	91		
79	28⅛	6	Com I 6½%	3700	30⅜	29½	29⅞		29⅞
99	87	6½	Com Sol	600	48	47	48		
63	20⅛	2	Conde Nast	28400	14¾	14¼	14½		14½
93	35	5a	Comwith & So	1200	14¾	13½	13¾		13¾
24⅜	11		Congoleum	200	16⅞	16½	16½		16½
35⅝	10	2	Con Film	400	20	19½	19½		19
25⅜	10	2	Con Film pf	15000	101½	99¾	99¾		100
30⅜	15¼	2	Con Gas	200	100	100	100		
183¼	80¼	5	Con Gas pf	100	51	49½	51		
100½	92½	6	Con Ry C pf	700	1	1	1		
70⅝	45		Con Textile	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
23½	12	1.20	Contalner A	100	14	13½	13½		
11½	3⅛		Container B	200	31⅜	31	31		31⅛
45⅞	28⅝	1	Cont Shares	600	44¼	44¼	44⅞		44⅞
90	25¼	2	Cont Bak A	800	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		
15⅜	4⅝		Cont Bak B	100	89½	89½	89½		88⅝
100	79½	8	Cont Bak pf	40	37½	37	37½		
63⅜	33	1.20	Cont Can	4600	51⅞	50⅜	51¼		51⅛
92	40½	2½	Cont Ins	200	60	59	59		59
110¼	46½	2	Cont Diam Fib	200	30	30	30		
32⅛	20⅞	3	Cont Motors	2700	6	5⅞	6		5⅝
22⅜	6⅛	.80	Cont Oil	1300	23½	23¼	23¼		23
24	21¾	80	Corn Prod	900	90⅞	89¼	89¾		89¾
126⅜	70	3f	Coty	1000	29	25⅝	28⅛		25⅝
82¼	20¼	1½	Crosley	600	19	18¾	18¾		19½
29	15		Crown Cork	600	47⅝	46¼	47¾		45
121⅜	71	5f	Cream of Wh	200	25⅞	25½	25⅞		26
116¾	103	7	Crucible	400	89¾	89⅝	89¾		89¾
			Crucible pf	200	110	110	110		
			Cuba Cn pf pt	600	10	9¾	10		10
			Cuba Cane pf	1000	7¼	7¼	7¼		7⅝
			Cub Am S	5200	8	7⅝	8		7⅜
			Curtiss W	3600	15½	14⅜	15		14⅞
			Curtiss W A						

—D—

69⅛	21¼		Davison	500	29	29	29		
46⅞	20	2.30	Debenham	100	23	23	23		118½
128	109	7	Deere pf	50	118⅝	118⅜	118⅝		118½
226	141½	9	Del & Hud	400	162¼	161⅞	161⅞		
169⅜	120¼	6¶	Del Lac&W	100	140	140	140		
385	151	8	Det Edison	100	200¼	200¼	200¼	200	
164	117	8	Diamond M	20	140	140	140		
11¼	6	1	Dome Mines	300	22	22	22		
54¼	12	1.20	Dom Stores	1600	120	117½	117¾	119½	
231	80	4	*Dupont	100	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛		
119¾	107½	6	Dupont deb						

—E—

264⅜	150	5f	East Kodak	300	178½	176	176		178¼
39½	19	1.50¶	East R M	1900	31	29¼	29⅝		29⅞
76⅜	18	2	Eaton Axle	100	9	9	9		
29⅝	4	2½	Eitingon	2100	86½	85	85		86
174	50	6	Elec Auto Lt	10	106¼	106¼	106¼		
115	102¾	7	El Auto L pf	100	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞		47⅜
188⅜	3¼	1	Elec Boat	3100	53	50½	52¼		52½
86⅝	29½	7	Elec P&L	200	107	107	107		107
109¼	38	5	Elec P&L pf	700	71⅞	70¼	70¼		
104½	55		Elec Sto Bat	60	13	12½	13		
24	7¾		Elk Horn pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾		40
22¼	3¼		Emer-Br A	1000	41¾	40	40		
79⅝	31	1¶	Eng P S						

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 6	Jan. 4
42	31¼	2	Equit Blg	200	40	40	40		
93½	41½		Erie	100	57⅛	57½	57¼		
66¼	55½	4	Erie 1pf	200	57⅛	57½	57⅝		61½
54	36	4	Eureka Vac	200	36¾	36½	36¼		
73¾	15	2½¶	Evans Auto L	300	21½	21½	21½		

—F—

13⅜	3⅜		Fairbanks	3000	9⅞	7⅞	9½		
54⅞	29¼	3	Fairb Morse	20	102¾	102¾	102¾		
110½	101½	7	Fairb M pf	10	95	95	95		53
109	90	6	Fed L&T pf	100	35⅞	33¼	33⅞		33
56¼	28	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	32½	32	32½		32
33	25½	3.60	Firestone T	100	32	32	32		30
37	24½	1.60	First Nat St	1800	54⅞	50⅞	53		63⅜
90	44½	2½	Firestone pf	200	86	86	86		86
89⅜	83⅜	6	Fisk Rubber	1700	3½	3⅜	3½		3½
20½	2¼		Fisk Rub 1pf	480	15	14½	15		42¼
72⅜	7¼		Florsheim S	700	43	43	43		
54	38	3	Follansbee B	500	62¼	61¾	61¾		6
82⅜	32¾	2	Foster & Wh	200	16	15½	16		12
69⅜	12⅜	4	Foundation	100700	23¼	20¾	23¼		43
105⅝	19¾	4¶	Fox A	2700	43¾	41¾	42¾		
54⅞	23⅜		Freeport Tx						

—G—

33⅞	5	6	Gabriel A	100	6	6	6		6
83½	65½		Ganewell	1600	4¼	4	4		4⅛
25	5	4	Gardner M	2400	106⅜	104	104		106¼
123½	76	4	Gen Am Tk	400	50¾	50	50¾		50¾
94⅜	42¾	4	Gen Asphalt	20	121	120	121		
140	121	8	Gen Bak pf	100	27	26⅞	27		
61	23	4	Gen Cable	100	66⅛	66	66		66⅛
102¾	63¼	4	Gen Cable A	100	105¼	105¼	105¼		62¼
107½	102	7	Gen Cable pf	4800	62¾	61⅝	62		62¼
63¾	55¼	4¶	Gen Elec n wi	6200	247⅞	243	245½		246½
84	168¾	4	Gen Elec	400	11¾	11⅜	11⅜		11⅝
11¼	11	3	Gen Elec Sp	2900	48½	48	48½		
81⅜	35	.60	Gen Foods	100	67⅝	66½	67⅝		
112	59¾	4	Gen G&E A	10	117¾	117½	117½		
135	11⅝	8	Gen G&E 8%	500	50¼	50¼	50¼		50¼
89⅛	50	3¶	Gen Mills	24100	42	41¼	41¾		41½
91⅜	33¼	2	Gen Motors	200	120¼	119⅜	120

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex 4s	83⅝	83⅝
Alleghany 5s '44	100⅝	100
Alleghany 5s '49	100⅝	100
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103½	103⅛
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	76	76
Am Chain deb 6s '33	97½	97⅛
Am Cynamid 5s '42	96	96
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	103	102⅝
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95	94⅝
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	100⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	103⅜
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	141	139¼
Am T & T col 5s '46	104	103
Am T & T dem 5½s '43	107	107
Am WW&E lec 5s '34	100	100
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105½	105⅛
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	89	89
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	83½	83⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89½	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	83½	82⅜
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	89	89
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93⅜	93⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	129½	128⅞
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	95	95
Atl City R R 4s	87	87
Atl Gulf & Wi col 5s '59	73⅜	73⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101	100
B&O cv 4½s '33	99¼	99⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	102	102
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102⅜	102⅛
B&O 5s series D	101½	101⅛
B&O rfg 6s '95	109¼	108½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	84	84
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105½	105⅛
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	104⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	98½	98⅜
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105	104½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95	94½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92¼	92⅛
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100⅞	100⅞
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	60	60
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	93½	93½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94⅜	94
Can Nat Ry 5s	100½	100⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46	113½	113½
Can Pacific deb 4s	84½	84⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	101½	101⅜
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	100½	100½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	92¾	92¾
Cen New Eng 4s	82⅝	85⅜
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	107⅝	107⅝
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	55¼	55
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	92½	92
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99	98⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	98	97⅝
Chi B & Q rfg 4s '71	106	105⅝
Chi G East Ill 5s '51	74	73
Chi Gt Dest 4s '59	66⅛	65½
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	101⅛	101⅛
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	73	72½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	93	39
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	101⅜0	100
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	107¾	107⅝
Chi & Nw 7s '30	101⅛	101⅛
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95⅜	95⅜
Chi RI&P 4½s s f '52	92⅜	92⅜
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104¾	104¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	95½	95
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106⅝	106⅝
Colo Pow 4½s	93½	93½
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	100¾	100
Com Az Paraqua 7½s '37	90⅝	90⅝
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	93⅛	93⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	61⅝	61⅞
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅜	105½
Conn Ry Lt 4½s	95	95
Container Corp 6s c '46	91⅜	91¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98½	98½
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	101¼	101⅛
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	38	38
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s s f 42 rcts	62½	63⅛
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	81	81
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99½	99½
Cuban Dob 7½s '44	42⅛	42
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93¼	93¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	98½	98½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93¾	93⅜
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	94	93⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102¼	102⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102	102
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	106¼	106
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	98	98
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93	92½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99½	99½
Erie 5s '67	97¼	97
Erie gen lien	81½	81⅜
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	94½	94½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	76¼	75¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	61¾	60⅜
Gen Cable 5½s '47	99¾	99¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¾	101¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '53	97½	96¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	102¼	102⅜
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105¾	105¾
Goodyear 8s '57	91⅞	91⅞
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	104½	104⅜
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	97½	97½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	104	104
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110½	110⅜
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98	98
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	78	78
Hudson Coal 5s '62	68	68
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	78½	78½
Humble Oil 5s '37	100½	100⅜
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅞	101½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104⅜	104⅜
Ill Cen 6½s '29	100	100
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	103⅛	103⅛
Inland Steel 4½s '78	93	92⅝
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	98	97⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	62½	62½
Inter Rap Tran 5s stk '66	62	62
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	92½	91½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89⅜	89
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97⅜	97
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	90¾	90¼
Int Paper 6s '55	88	88
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	94½	94
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	94	94
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	124¾	124
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	103	103
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	76¾	75⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104⅜	104⅜
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	89¾	89¼
Kinney Co 7½s '36	101	101
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103¼	103¼
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	80⅝	80½
L'Autaro 6s '54	81	81
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	98½	98½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	106	106
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	91⅞	91⅞
Long Island N S 5s '32	99¼	99¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101	101
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	70¾	70¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	56	56
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	97	97
McCrory 5½s '41	100¾	100¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100¾	100¾
Min StP&SSM 4s '38	89⅝	89¼
Min StP&SSM 5½s '49	85	85
Min StP&SSM 6½s '31	99	99
Mo K&T pf 4s B '62	87¾	87¾
Mo K&T adj 5s A '67	103½	103½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75½	75½
Mo Pac 5s F F '77	99¾	99½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99¼	99¼
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	101½	101½
Mo Pac 5½s '4 9	108½	108
Miss-Cen 5s	99	99
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102	102
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	95½	95¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82	82
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50½	50¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s'48	98¾	98½
Nat Rad 6½s '47	23	23
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	8¾	8
NOT & M inc 5s '35	97⅛	97⅛
NOT & M 5½s '54	102⅜	102⅜
NYC&HR rfg&im 4½s 2013	100¾	100¾
NC&HR cv 6s '35	105	105
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101¼	101⅛
NY Dock 5s '38	70	70
N Y Edison fg 6½s '41	112⅝	111¾
N Y G&EL&P 5s '48	104¾	104¾
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	78⅛	78⅛
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93	93
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100⅛	100⅛
NY Ry inc 6s '65	5	5
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	23⅞	23
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	23	23
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107⅜	107
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	101½	101½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	50½	50½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100	100
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102½	102
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64⅞	64⅞
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	103⅜	103⅜
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112⅝	112½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100⅝	100⅝
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	110¼	110¼
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	105¼	105¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	72¼	71½
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	91⅜	91⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41	101½	100⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101	100⅞
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100¼	100¼
Pac Tel & Tel 5s '37	102	101⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103½	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	90	90
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101⅛	101
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99⅛	98½
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	80	80
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	40	93⅜
Pat Pass 5s	101	101
Penn RR gtd 4s '43	93⅞	93⅞
Penn RR con 4s '48	94¼	94¼
Penn RR 4s '52	90¼	90¼
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	99	98⅜
Penn RR 5s '64	104	103¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	107	106⅞
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109¼	109
Penn RR col 7s '30	100½	100⅜
Penn RR col 7s '30 rcg	99⅝	99⅝
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102½	102½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91½	90½
Phil Co 5s '67	98½	98¾
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	98	98
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	85⅜	85⅜
Phil & Read C & I 5s '49	93½	93½
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	106⅜	106⅜
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	103	103
Portland Railway 6s	97½	97½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94¼	93⅝
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	97¾	97¾
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	53½	53½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	99⅜
Purity Baking 5s '48	96¼	96¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	98½	98
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	92½	92½
Remington Rand 5½s	93	93¼
Rep Brass 6s '48	102	102
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	101½	100½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	92	92
Rio G & W col 4s '49	84½	82
Richfield Oil 6s ct	96½	96½
Rio Grand Jct	94	94
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100¼	100
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	96¾	95⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	89	88¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	91	90½
St L & S F 5s B '50	102½	101¾
St L S W 1st 4s '89	85⅝	85⅝
St L S W con 4s '32	98	97⅝
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	106	104⅞
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	105¼	105¼
Schulco s sf 6½s A '46	50	50
Seabd A L 4s st '50	66⅛	66⅛
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	53⅛	53
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	48⅝	47⅜
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	59	59
Seabd A L con 6s '45	70	70
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '36	62	62
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94	93⅞
Shell Union 5s '47	96⅝	96⅛
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	99	98¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	93	90½
Solvay Am Inv 5s	94	93⅞
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100	99⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100½	99⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¼	101
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¼	97
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	94⅞	94½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	93¼	92⅞
Smith A O 6½s '33	102	101¾
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102	101⅝
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102⅜	102⅜
So Pacific col 4s '49	90½	90⅛
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91½	91¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98⅝	98⅝
So Pacific of Calif 5s '37	102	102
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	91	91
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	96	95¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	89⅜	89⅛
So Ry con 5s '94	107⅜	107⅜
So Ry gen 6s '56	117¼	117⅛
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123	122½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	96½
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	4¼	4¼
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	99	98⅝
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	104¼	104½
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	101⅜	101⅜
Tex & Pac 1stt 5s 2000	107	107
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	101	100⅛
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100⅜	100⅜
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100⅛	100⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46½	46½
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	99	99
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅜	102⅜
Twenty-Third St Ry 5s	40⅝	40
Ulster & Del 5s '28 sta	85	84
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100⅜	100⅜
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100	100
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101⅝	101
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98⅞	98⅞
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	107	107
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94¼	94
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91½	91½
Union Pacific 4s '47 reg	91½	91½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97⅝	97¾
U Ry St. Louis 4s '34	73½	73½
U S Rubber 5s '47	97⅛	97⅛
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100¾
Universal Pipe 6s '36	61	61
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93½	93
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	89¾	89¼
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	103¾	103¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	87½	87
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	8½	8¼
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	62	62
Va Ry 5s '62	104¼	104
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101¼0	100¾
Va & S'west con 5s '58	85	85
Wabash 4s Des M div 39	85	84
Wabash 4½s '78	91⅜	91⅜
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101⅜	101⅜
Wabash 5s B '76	99¾	99¾
Walworth 6s '45	86	86
Walworth 6½s '35 xw	88	88
Wa ner Quinn 6s '39	88	88
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	105	104
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	102⅜	102⅜
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	104½	104½
West Shore 4s 2361	88	88
Western Electric 5s '44	103	103
Western Maryland 4s '52	80½	80¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96	96
Western Pac 5s A '46	98½	98
Western Un 5s '51	103	103
Western Un 6½s '36	109⅝	109½
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	87½	87¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101½	101
White Sew Mach 6s '40	74	74
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	25	25
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	99½	99½
Youngstown 5s	101¼	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101	100¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101	101
Wis Cen gen 5s '49	80¼	80¼

	High	Low	Last	Jan. 3
1st 4½s '47	100.28	100.30	100.26	100.30
4th 4½s'38	101.7	101.11	101.7	101.9
US 3¾s '43	88.17	99.17	99.17	99.17
US 3¾s '47	99.17	99.23	99.17	99.23
US 4½s '52	111.2	111.5	111.2	111.5
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83		82¾	
Akershus 5s '63	88½		88½	
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	91½		91½	
Antioquia 7s A '45	74½		74	
Antioquia 7s B '45	71½		71½	
Antioquia 7s D '45	71¾		70	
Antwerp 5s '58	93		93	
Argetnine 5½s '62	91		90	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96½		96	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96⅞		96	
Argentine Gov 6s July '60	96⅝		95¾	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96⅝		96	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96¾		96¾	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96½		96	
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	96¾		96½	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96⅛		96	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96		95¾	
Australia 4½s '57	83¾		83½	
Australia 5s '55	94¼		94	
Australia 5s '57	93¾		93¼	
Australia 5s '57	92⅝		93¼	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102⅞		102¾	
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	84		84	
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	93¼		93½	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	92		91	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¼		93¼	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101½		101¼	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106		105¾	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110¼		110	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107½		107¼	
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¼		115	
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¾		109¾	
Bergen (City) 8s '45	111		111	
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	96½		96½	
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	88		88	
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	77		76¾	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	94		92¾	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102½		102¼	
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	85½		85	
Brazil 6s '26-'57	75¼		74½	
Brazil 1½6s '27-57	75		75	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	98½		97½	
Bremen 7s '35	99		98¾	
Brisbane 5s '58	85		85	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	74		73¾	
Buenos Aires 6s '51	84½		84½	
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	97½		97½	
Bulgaria 7½s '68	82½		82½	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	82		82	
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98¾		98¾	
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100¼		100¼	
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103¾		102¾	
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	103		103	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88		88	
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	97		96½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '30	89⅝		89½	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90⅞		89¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	91		89½	
Chile (Rep) 6s 61 Sept	89½		89	
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	99¾		99½	
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	91		91	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	71		71	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	73		72¼	
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	70⅞		70¼	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	70½		70	
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97½		97½	
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	95		95	
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87⅝		87⅝	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100¾		100¾	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	66		66	
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109½		109¾	
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110¾		110¾	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91¾		90½	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½		100½	
Denmark (King) 6s '52	104½		104¾	
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '52	98¼		98	
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	101¾		101⅝	
Est R R Co 7s '54	105⅝		105	
Flat 7s '46 war	106		106	
Flat 7s '46 ex-war	90½		90½	
Finland 5½s '58	86		85	
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	93¾		93	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99¼		99	
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	104		104	
French Nat SS 7s '49	103⅝		103⅝	
French (Rep) 7s '49	111¼		112½	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	119¾		118¾	
Germ 7s '49	107		106¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	86½		85⅞	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	79¼		79¼	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79		79	
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	92		92	
Germ G E 6s '48	92½		92¼	
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	96½		96½	
Germ G E 7s '45	100¾		100¾	
Graz 8s '54	96		96	
Greek 6s '68	82		81¾	
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	97½		97¼	
Hamburg 6s '46	94		93⅝	
Holland Am Line 6s '47	92½		92	
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100⅞		100⅞	
Hungary Mun 7s '46	86⅝		86½	
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	92		92	
Hungarian Pub Util 7s '52	93¾		93	
Italy (King) 7s '51	95⅞		95½	
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93		92¼	
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98¼		98¼	
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	95		94⅜	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	102¼		102	
Karstadt 6s '43	70¼		70¼	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	93⅞		93½	
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	96		96	
Lyons (City) 6s '34	102¾		102½	
Medellin 6½s '54	65¾		65¾	
Mex 4s small A '10	11⅝		11⅝	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88		87½	
Minas 6½s '59 ct	73		70	
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	96½		96½	
Montevid (City) 7s '52	98¾		98¾	
New So Wales 5s '57	90		89⅝	
New So Wales 5s '58	89		89	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102⅞		102¾	
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	87¼		87¼	
Norway Bank 6s '67	95½		95	
Norway (King) 5s '63	97½		97¼	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101		100¾	
Norway (King) 6s '44	103¼		103	
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅜		102¾	
Norwegian El 5½s '57	85⅝		83½	
Nuremberg 6s '52	84		84	
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	83½		83¼	
Oslo G & E 5s '63	90¾		90½	
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	90		90	
Panama (Rep) 5½s '58	100¼		100¼	
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	102½		102	
Paris-Lyons Int ctf 7s '53	105		105	
Paris-Orleans 6½s '68	100		99⅞	
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	71¾		71½	
Peru 6s '60	71		70½	
Peru 6s '61	71½		70¼	
Peru 7s '59	94		94	
Poland 6s '40	76		75	
Poland 7s '47	82¼		81¼	
Poland 8s '50	95		95	
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	85		85	
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	95		95	
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103		102¾	
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	108		108	
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100¾		100¼	
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	90		90	
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	73		72¾	
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	93¾		92¾	
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	67		65¼	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	76½		76½	
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	92¼		92¼	
Rome (City) 6½s '52	89¼		88¾	
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105		105	
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	106½		106	
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	80½		80½	
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	71		71	
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	96		95½	
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	67½		67½	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	99		99	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	93½		91½	
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	88		88	
Saxon State 7s '45	94		94	
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107¼		107¼	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	76⅝		76⅝	
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	86¼		86¼	
Siemens 6½s ct '51	101⅞		101⅞	
Siemens 7s '35	102		101½	
Silesia Bk 6s '47	71		71	
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	82		82	
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	73¾		73¾	
Soissons (City) 6s '36	102		102	
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	106		106	
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108¾		108¼	
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104¼		104¼	
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	97½		96⅞	
Toho El Pow 7s '55	98¾		98¾	
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	75⅛		75⅛	
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	89¼		89	
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89½		88	
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	70		70	
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	103		102½	
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	85¾		85½	
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	85⅝		85¾	
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	94½		94½	
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	106½		106½	
Vienna 6s '32	84		83¾	
Westphalia El 6s '53	77		77	
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	89		89	
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96¼		96	

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 4	Last Jan. 3
100	Am Zinc	10	10	10	..
400	Am Zinc pf	60	60	60	..
85	Am & Cont	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
450	Am Pneu	5½	5⅜	5⅜	..
5	Am Pne 2pf	20½	20½	20½	20½
3100	Am Found	32	31¼	31¼	31¼
278	Am T&T	221½	218⅝	220⅝	221¼
5	Am El Pow	68	68	68	..
125	Amoskeag	13	12⅞	13	..
20	Av S C NE	4	4	4	5
100	Ariz Com	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
51	Bos El	67	67	67	..
22	Bos El 1 pf	109	106

NEW YORK CURB

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 Aero Sup B	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Alexander Indust.	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Alleghany Gas ...	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Allied Aviation..	1	1	1
5 Allied Mills	14	13⅞	14
67 Allied Pow&Lt	41⅞	38⅞	38⅞
1 AlliedPw&Ltpf(3)	46	46	46
3 AlliedPw&Ltlpf(5)	77⅞	77	77⅞
2 Am Arch (2)	38	37	38
1 Am Chain (3)	37½	37½	37½
6 AmCitPLB(10%F)	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜
3 AmCmPowA(.30A)	24⅝	24¼	24¼
1 AmCmPwB(.30A)	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 AmCmPw opt war	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2 AmContOilfields	⅞	⅞	⅞
14 Am Cyan B (1.60)	27⅞	27⅝	27½
3 Am Equities	16	16	16
25 Am & Fgn Pw war	71	70	70
10 Am Gas & El	122	117½	118⅝
18 Am Invest B	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜
8 Am Invest War	5¼	5	5
1 Am Maracaibo	1½	1½	1½
91 Am Super-Power	25½	25	25⅜
1 Am Sup-Pow Inf	95	95	95
4 Am Yvette new	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
1 Amcor Post Fence	13	13	13
5 Aug o Am vot cod	17	17	17
4 Augio A O pv cod	17	17	17
2 Anglo Chil C Nitra	18	17¼	18⅛
3 Arcturus Radio T.	10	10	10
12 Arkansas Nat Gas	10⅛	9⅞	10
13 Arkansas N Gas A	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
18 Asso El Ind Ltd	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
6 Asso Gas&El A	37⅛	37	37
2 Asso G&El deb rts	8	7⅞	7⅝
2 Asso Rayon pf	40	39½	40
2 Atl Cst Fish	23	23	23
1 Atl Fruit & Sug	¾	¾	¾
4 Autom VM cv prpt	16	15⅛	15½
1 Aviation Cor Am	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
B			
1 Bahia Corp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4 Bickford	13	14⅞	14⅞
9 Blue Ridge	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
21 Blue Ridge cvt pf.	36¼	35⅝	36
2 Brazil Tr&Lt	38	38	38
5 Buloca Watch pf	35	35	35
4 Burma Ltd	3½	3⅜	3⅜
5 Butler Bros	16	15	15
1 Bwana M'Kubua	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
C			
1 Cable&Writ B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7 CAM Co vtc	7-16	7-16	7-16
5 Celanese 1 pf	82	82	82
2 Celanese pf B	87	87	87
1 CentralAlStates	6	6	6
13 Cen States Elec	20⅝	20	20¼
4 Centrifugal Pipe	5	5	5
4 ChainStrsStock	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
92 Cities Service	28	27⅝	27⅝
1 Cities Serv pf	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1 ClubAlumUten	4½	4½	4½
1 Colombian Syn	5-16	5-16	5-16
40 †Com Edison (8)	239½	238	239
124 Com & South war	4⅛	3⅞	4
3 Cons Cop Min	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
6 Con G&E Balt(3.60)	94	92⅞	93
3 Con Gas U (2.20)	23½	23⅛	23⅛
2 Cons Laundries	10	10	10
3 Cord Corp	13⅝	13½	13½
10 Creole Pet	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
2 Crocker & Wheeler	22½	22	22½
3 Crown Cent Pet	1½		1½
1 CurtissWright war	2½	2½	2½
10 Cusi Mex Min	1¾	1¾	1¾
D			
2 Dayton Airplane	3	3	3
†50 Deere & Co	449½	449½	449½
4 De Forest Radio	4	4	4
1 Derby Oil	5	5	5
1 Detroit Aircraft	7	7	7
1 Douglas Aircraft	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Dubilier Condenser	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
41 Durant Mot	6½	5⅞	5⅞
E			
2 East States Pow B	20½	20⅛	20⅛
4 Eisler Elec	14⅞	14	14⅞
211 El Bond & Share	84⅞	83¼	83½
do pf	105¼	105⅛	105¼
7 El Pow Assoc	29½	28⅝	29¼
6 do A	26	25½	23½
10 El P & L opt war	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜
4 Electric Share	16½	16½	16½
2 do pf	84	83¼	84
F			
1 Falcon Lead Min	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Fan Farm Candy	15	15	15
6 Fansteel Prod	11⅜	10¼	10½
4 Fed Screw	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
4 Ford Mot Can A	32⅞	32	32
†150 Ford Mot Can B	57¼	57¼	57¼
10 Ford Motor Ltd	11⅝	11¼	11½
9 Fourth Nat Inv	34⅞	34½	34⅝
36 Fox Thea A	5⅜	4⅝	5
1 Franklin Mfg	23	23	23
G			
15 Gen Am Inv Co	11¼	11	11
1 Gen Am Inv pf	81½	81½	81½
80 Gen Bak	4¼	4	4
8 Gen Bak pf	54⅛	52½	54
3 Gen Elec Ltd reg	11¾	11¾	11¾
6 Gen Gas & El A	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
1 Gen Thea Eq vtc	23	22	22
2 Glen Alden Coal	12½	12⅜	12⅝
6 Gold Coin	⅞	⅞	⅞
4 Gold Seal Elec	4⅛	3⅞	4
23 Goldman Sachs	38½	37⅜	37⅛
†10 Gt A&P Tea V	245	245	245
1 Ground Grip	27	27	27
1 Guardian Inv	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3 Gulf Oil Corp Pa.	138⅜	138	138
H			
3 Hap Can St A	1	1	1
3 Houston Gulf Gas	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
13 Hudson May M&S	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2 Humb O&Ref (2G)	85⅞	85½	85½
6 Hydroo El Ser (2)	38⅞	38⅜	38½
I			
4 Illinois P L (20)	310	305	310
2 Imp Chem	6⅝	6½	6⅜
2 Imp Oil (Can n (1½)	26½	26½	26½
135 Ind Ter Illum	26⅞	23	26⅜
15 Insull Util	61½	59⅞	61½
1 Ins C N Am (2½g)	73	73	73
2 Intercon ePtrol	1⅛	⅞	1
2 Internat P (.62½)	21¼	21	21
1 Int Sup Pow (1A)	33	33	33
60 Inter Util B	8⅜	7⅞	8
2 Interstate Equit	11	11	11
1 Irving A Co (1½)	12	12	12
1 Ital Suppw deb rts	5¾	5¾	5¾
K			
34 Kirby Pet	2½	2	2¼
1 Klein Hy pt pf	19½	19½	19½
1 Kolster Brandes	1	1	1
L			
2 Lackawan Sec	36	36	36
1 Landay A	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 *Lefcourt R pf	30	29⅝	30
1 Lehman Corp	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
3 Lily Tulip Cup	18⅜	18⅛	18⅝
1 Loew's war	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
1 Lone Star G nw	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
5 Long Is Lt	41	41	41
45 La L & E	5	4	4⅛
M			
12 Marine Midind	35⅜	34	34
2 Massey Harris	42	42	42
1 Mar'and Oil Mex	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 Mavis Bottling	1⅛	1	1
2 Mem Nat Gas	11½	11½	11½
2 Mer Chap & Scott	18	17½	18
10 Mid W Util n	26⅞	26½	26½
1 Mo Kan P Line	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Moun Prod	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
N			
1 Nat Aviation	8½	8½	8½
1 Nat Fam St (1.60)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1 Nat Fam St pf(2)	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
1 Natl Fuel&Gas (1)	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 National Investors	14	14	14
1 Nehi Cp pf (5¼)	74	74	74
1 New Bradford (½)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10 Newmont Min	117	113	115
2 Newport Co	28	24⅞	28
2 New Orl Gr Nor	13	12⅞	13
2 NY Investors	24	23½	24
3 NY P&L 7% pf	106	105½	105⅝
2 NY Rio & Buen A	9½	8½	9½
54 Niag Hud Pow	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛
7 Niag H P A war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5 Niag Shares	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
19 Niles Bem Pond	34	29¾	34
1 Noma Elec	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Noranda Mines	35½	35	35½
2 North Am Avia	5⅝	5½	5⅝
O			
2 Ohio Cop	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Ohio Oil	71	71	71
1 Orange Crush	29	29	29
1 Outbrd Mot A	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Otis Elev new	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
P			
5 Pac G&E 1pf (1½)	26½	26½	26½
1 Pacific West Oil	13½	13½	13½
20 Pandem Oil	1½	1¼	1⅜
3 Pantepec Oil Ven	3	2⅞	3
4 Paramt Cab (2.40)	13½	12⅞	12½
42 Pennroad Corp	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 Penn O Ed (1¼A)	55	54½	55
50 †Penn O E ppf (7)	105½	105½	105½
1 Peo L&P A (2.40R)	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
75 †Per Stove (7½g)	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
5 Petrol Corp (1½)	20½	19⅞	20½
2 Pilot Rad A (1.20)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
2 Pit Bow new (.20)	10¼	10	10¼
3 Pitts Pl Glass (3)	54	54	54
3 Polymet Mfg (1A)	15⅛	14	15⅛
1 Pratt&Lamb (3G)	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
4 Prince & Whitely	10	10	10
1 Prince&Wh pf (3)	36½	36½	36½
2 Prudential Invest	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
2 Pub Util Hold	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
†25 Pub Ser No Ill	220	220	220
1 Pyrene (.80)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
R			
5 Rockland L&P tr ct	20	20	20
3 Ruberoid Co (4)	55	52½	55
S			
†25 Saf Car H&L	129	129	129
16 St Regis Paper	21⅛	20⅝	21
6 Salt Creek Cons	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
1 Schiff & Co	30	30	30
2 Selected Indust	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜
8 Sel Ind pr pf	62⅞	61	62⅝
1 Shattuck Denn	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5 Shenandoah pf	35	34⅝	35
1 Sierra Pac Elec	45	45	45
5 Silica Gel Corp ctfs	20⅞	20	20
†30 Smith A O	160	160	160
3 Sapora Products	½	⅜	½
2 So Am Gold & Pl	1½	1½	1½
8 Soecpl P&L pf	108	108	108
2 So Cal Ed C pf rts	3	3	3
1 Southern Corp	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Southwest Dairy	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
8 Standard Motors	1	⅝	⅝

$60,000,000

Insull Utility Investments, Inc.

Ten-Year 6% Gold Debentures, Series B

(WITH CONVERSION AND STOCK PURCHASE WARRANTS)

Due January 1, 1940

Price 99½ and Interest, Yielding 6.07%

The following is summarized from a letter of Mr. Samuel Insull, Chairman, Insull Utility Investments, Inc.:

Business: Insull Utility Investments, Inc., was organized on December 27, 1928, to carry on an investment business and to acquire, hold, sell and underwrite securities of all kinds. It now owns, among other securities, substantial blocks of stock of Commonwealth Edison Company, The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, Middle West Utilities Company and subsidiaries, Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, and the entire capital stock of its subsidiary, Insull, Son & Co., Inc. The value of the Company's assets, including securities now owned and to be acquired under existing contracts valued at market prices as of the date of this letter, is in excess of $163,900,000.

Earnings: The consolidated earnings of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary from all sources applicable to the interest charges for the calendar year 1929 with the month of December partly estimated, amounted to $12,227,232.85 as against which the annual interest requirements on all Debentures to be presently outstanding will be $3,723,450. These figures are not necessarily a true reflection of the earnings of the Company inasmuch as they do not include income on all the securities that will be owned upon the completion of this financing nor on approximately $19,500,000 of free cash that will be in the Treasury. On the other hand, they do include an unusually large sum received during the year, representing proceeds of the sale of stock rights, which, while recurring, may not always realize the same amount. The estimate for 1930 indicates net earnings of at least $13,450,000 available for interest, which may be considered as a more accurate reflection of the present earning capacity of the Company. This latter figure is based upon proceeds of the sale of rights on an average of the past five years and from the receipt of stock dividends taken at the present market.

Purpose of Issue: The proceeds of this financing will furnish sufficient funds to pay off all current indebtedness and acquire all securities now contracted for, and will further provide the Company with a substantial cash sum.

Conversion and Stock Purchase Warrants: Each $1,000 Debenture will carry a non-detachable warrant whereby the Debenture may be surrendered at its principal amount in exchange for Common Stock of the Company at the following prices per share: *During the calendar year* 1930 at $65; during 1931 at $72.50; during 1932 at $87.50; during 1933 at $105; and during 1934 at $125. Each such warrant will also provide that in case the Debenture to which it is attached is so surrendered in exchange for Common Stock during the year 1931 the holder thereof may simultaneously purchase ten additional shares of Common Stock at $62.50; if so surrendered during 1932 ten additional shares of Common Stock at $77.50; if so surrendered during 1933 ten additional shares of Common Stock at $95, and if so surrendered during 1934 ten additional shares of Common Stock at $115. Bearer stock scrip will be issued for fractional shares and cash adjustments will be made for interest accrued on the Debenture to the date of any such exchange. *In addition, each $1,000 Debenture will carry a non-detachable warrant giving the holder of the Debenture th unconditional right to purchase ten shares of Common Stock during the year* 1930 *at $65 per share.* This latter warrant will be detachable in the event the Debenture is redeemed prior to its exercise. In case the Company subdivides its outstanding shares of Common Stock into a greater number of shares, then the number of shares deliverable on the exercise thereafter of each warrant shall be proportionately increased without requiring any payment by the warrant holder in addition to the aggregate purchase price specified in the warrants.

Common Stock Dividends: The Company has already declared a 6% dividend on the Common Stock out of 1929 earnings payable in Common Stock in quarterly installments during 1930. In addition the Company has announced its intention to declare dividends of 6% in Common Stock during 1930 out of earnings for that year of which 4½% if declared will be paid in 1930.

A circular fully descriptive of this issue may be had upon request

HALSEY, STUART & CO.
INCORPORATED

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS COMPANY — HARRIS, FORBES & CO.

CENTRAL-ILLINOIS COMPANY — FIRST UNION TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK — FIELD, GLORE & CO.

FOREMAN-STATE CORPORATION — THE NATIONAL REPUBLIC COMPANY

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS — HILL, JOINER & CO., INC.

INSULL, SON & CO., INC. — INSULL, SON & CO., LIMITED
LONDON, ENGLAND AND MONTREAL CANADA

Dated January 1, 1930 and redeemable. The interest will be payable semi-annually January 1 and July 1 without deduction for Federal income taxes now or hereafter deductible at the source not in excess of 2 per cent per annum. Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. will be appointed paying agent of the Company for the making of such interest payments. Denomination $1,000. These debentures are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and accepted by us and subject to the approval of counsel. It is expected that debentures in temporary form, later exchangeable for definitive debentures, will be ready for delivery by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. on or about January 20, 1930. All statements herein are official or are based on information which we regard as reliable and while we do not guarantee them, we ourselves have relied upon them in the purchase of this security. Application will be made to list these debentures on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

January 6, 1930

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 Stand Oil Ex pf	96½	96½	96½
14 Stand Oil Indiana	54¼	54	54
1 Stand Oil Kan	29½	29½	29½
3 Stand Oil Ky	33½	33¼	33¼
4 Stein & Co	18	18	18
106 Stutz Mot Car Am	4⅝	4⅜	4⅛
2 Superheater new	40	40	40
3 Syr Wash M B	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
T			
2 Taylor Mill	21½	21	21
†75 Tenn El P 7% pf	108	108	108
5 Third Nat Inv	30½	29⅝	29⅝
2 Thomp Pr A	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 Thomp Star pf	40	40	40
5 Tonopah Min	2	2	2
35 Transam Corp	43⅝	43	43½
18 Transam Cp M rts	.09	.09	.09
2 Transcont A T	8⅞	8½	8⅞
1 Trans Air T ctfs	5	5	5
2 Trans L D Pic	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
10 Tri Cont Cons Cp	13	12½	13
1 Tri Cont C Cp pf	76⅞	76⅝	76⅞
1 Trunz Pork St	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝
†40 TubArtSilkB (10)	150	150	150
2 Tung-SLmp pf (3)	¾	¾	¾
U			
1 UnNtGsCn(1.60g)	26½	26½	26½
1 UnCh ptc pf (3)	32½	32½	32½
9 United Gas	20⅜	20	20
45 Un L&P A (.60)	30½	30	30
2 Un L&P cv pf (6)	98½	97⅝	97⅝
1 U S Foil B (1)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
4 Un Verd Ex (4)	12½	12⅜	12½
4 Utah Metals	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Utility Equities	11	11	11
1 Utilities P&Lt	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
5 Utility & Indust	20½	20¼	20¼
1 Util&Indust pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
5 Vacuum Oil	96	95¾	95¾
V			
9 Venezuelan Pet	2½	2⅜	2⅜
36 Vick Finance	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
W			
2 Watson (JW) Co	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3 Wenden Cop Min	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 West Air Exp	22½	22½	22½
1 Winter Benjamin	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Worth Inc A	2	2	2

(DOMESTIC BONDS)
(Sales in $1000)

2 Ala Pow 5s '56	100	100	100
2 do 4½s '67	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Alum Co 5s '52	102	101⅞	102
1 Alum Ltd 5s '48	97½	97½	97½
4 Am G&E 5s '28	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
4 Am P&L 6s 2016	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6 Am Seat 6s '36	67½	67½	67½
16 AppalachPow 5s'56	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
5 Ark P&L 5s '56	96¼	96	96¼
12 Assoc G&E 5s '68	80¼	80¼	80¼
6 As T Util 5½s '44	101½	100½	100½
14 Bell Tel Can 5B'57	101½	101½	101½
1 CanNRyEq 7sE'35	108	108	108
9 Can Pac Ry 5s '54	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 CarolinaP&L5s'56	100	100	100
35 Cent St El 5½s '54	75½	74½	75½
9 do 5s '48	72⅞	71⅞	72
1 CentStP&L 5½s'53	89	89	89
4 ChicPneuTool5½'42	97	97	97
3 Chic Ry cod 5s '27	74	73½	74
5 Cities Ser 5s '66	83	83	83
2 Cit Ser Pow 5½ '52	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
2 Clev Ter Bldg 6 '41	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Comwlth E 4½D'57	96	96	96
1 Cons Textile 8 '41	72	72	72
10 Cont G&El A 5s '58	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Cont Oil 5½s '37	95	95	95
4 Cudahy P 5½ '37	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
18 Den&Salt L 6 '60	81¼	80	81¼
2 Det C aGs 5 B '50	99	99	99
18 Detroit Ed 5 '49 A	102	102	102
1 Det Int Bridg 7 '52	51¼	51¼	51¼
5 Fed Water 5½ '54	91½	91½	91½
6 Firestone C M 5 '48	91	91	91
2 Fla P&Lt 5 '54	84	83⅝	83⅜
2 Gatineau Pow 5 '56	92⅜	92¼	92¼
2 Gatineau Pow 6 '41	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Gen A Inv 5 '52xw	80½	80½	80½
11 Gen Thea Eq 6 '44	100⅝	100	100⅜
1 Gen Vend 6 '37ww	21	21	21
7 Georg Pow 5 '67	98	97⅞	98
9 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'37	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 GulfStUtil5sA'56	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1 HoustGG6½'43ww	64	64	64
10 IllPw&Lt5½sB'54	100	99⅜	100
1 Indep Oil 6s'39	102¼	102½	102½
10 IndnaplsPL 5sA'57	95	95⅞	99
1 InterlPwSec 7sE'57	95	95	95
6 Insull Util Invest 4½	45	45	45
29 Insull Util Invest 5s	100¼	99⅜	100
5 InterlSecAm 5s'47	82	81⅝	82
15 KoppersG&C 5s'47	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 LehighPS6sA2026	103¼	103	103
1 LibbyMcN&L 5s'42	92	92	92
4 LouisianaPL 5s'57	95	94⅝	94⅝
2 Mass Gas 5½s'46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
65 MetroEdis 4½sD'68	96	96	96
1 MilwG&El 4½s'67	97	97	97
5 MissRFuel6s'44ww	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 MontrlLHP 5sA'51	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
3 Narragan 5s '57	98½	98½	98½
5 Nat Pw&Lt6sA'26	105⅜	105	105
2 N Eng G&El 5s '48	88½	88½	88½
40 NYPow&Lt 4½s'67	93¼	92⅝	92⅝
1 Ohio Pw 4½s D '56	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend.

NEW FINANCING FOR BUTLER BROTHERS

CHICAGO—Butler Brothers has sold $7,500,000 5 per cent debenture gold notes to a Chicago banking group to finance the company's development program, it is announced by Frank S. Cunningham, president.

The notes will be offered publicly in a few days by the First Union Trust and Savings Bank and Halsey, Stuart & Co.

Announcement of the financing, together with the launching of a new chain of junior department stores, and an adjustment of the common dividend rate is made in a letter to stockholders of Butler Brothers.

Butler Brothers will reduce the annual dividend rate on the common to $1.20 from the $2 paid in recent years beginning with dividend payable Feb. 15. Last quarterly dividend of 50 cents was paid Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Butler Brothers estimates 1929 earnings before federal taxes at $2,000,000, compared with $2,487,162 in 1928. This does not include any earnings of American Wholesale Corporation, taken over as of Jan. 1, 1930.

RUBBER EXCHANGE TRADING

The volume of trading on the Rubber Exchange of New York during 1929 showed an increase of 17 per cent over the previous year. During 1929, 196,486 lots equal to 491,215 tons, changed hands, compared with 167,869 lots or 418,422½ tons in 1928.

FINANCIAL ADVERTISERS

Louisville, Ky., has been selected as the 1930 convention city of the Financial Advertisers Association. The convention will be held on Dec. 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Sales	High	Low	1:00
4 Pac G&El4½s E '57	95¼	94⅞	95¼
1 Penn D&Ware 6s'49	95	95	95
3 Penn P&Lt5sB'52	101⅛	101	101
5 Phila El 5½s '72	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Pitts Coal Co6s'49	100	100	100
1 Pitts Steel 6s '48	101½	101½	101½
1 Proctor & G 4½s47	99	99	99
2 Pud Sd P&L 5½s49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 Rochstr C Pw 5s53	80½	79	80½
1 Servel Inc 5s48	70	70	70
1 Shng WP 4½sA'67	92½	92½	92½
27 Shell Un Oil 5s'47	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞
10 Snider Pack 6s'32	60	60	60
10 SEP&L 6sA2025xw	103½	103¼	103½
1 So Cal Ed 5s'44	101½	101½	101½
4 So Sal Ed 5s51	101	100⅝	101
7 So Cal Gas 5s37	92	92	92
4 Sowest G&E 5sA'57	92½	92⅜	92⅜
1 Staley Mfg 6s'42	98	98	98
6 Standard P&L 6s'57	97⅝	97⅛	97⅜
3 Stutz Mot 7½s'37	50	49	50
2 S M Raisin 6½s'42	80	80	80
1 Swift Co 5s'32	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Texas C Gas 5s'48	81	81	81
3 Tex P&Lt 5s'56	97½	97½	97½
2 Ulen & Co 6s'44	86	85½	85½
30 Un Lt&Ry 5½s'52	85⅝	85¼	85⅝
1 Un Lt&Ry 6sA'52	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 U S Rub 6½s '32	96	96	96
1 U s Rub 6½s '40	94	94	94
27 Util P&L 5s'59 ww	82⅞	82⅜	82⅝
3 Waldorf Ast 7s '54	103	103	103
1 West N Del 6s '44	87	87	87
20 West Tex U 5sA'57	93	93	93
(FOREIGN BONDS)			
5 Agri Mtg Bk 7s'46	91¼	90⅛	91⅛
20 Bad Con Mun7s'51	95¾	94	94
3 Bu Air Prov 7½'47	98⅝	97⅝	98
1 Bu Air Prov 7s'52	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Cent Bk G 6sA'52	78	78	78
6 Chile Cons 7s '60	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
24 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'62	87⅞	86⅝	87⅝
1 Danish Con 5s '53	90½	90½	90½
1 Fin l Bk 7s '44	97½	97½	97½
3 Fin RM B 6s '61	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
4 Frankfort 6½s '53	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
21 Gelsen 6s '34	90½	90	90
11 Ger C M 6s '47	80⅞	80⅝	80⅞
1 Hambg El 7s '35	102	102	102
12 Ham El 5½s '38	85	85	85
8 It Su P 6sA'63xw	71	71	71
2 Medellin C 7s '51	75	75	75
5 Nip El? 6½s '53	89½	89½	89½
1 Santa F Ar 7s '45	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1 Un El S 7s'56 xw	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
2 Un Ind 6½s '41	85	85	85
4 USW 6½sA'47 w	87	87	87

EXPECT MIXED TRADE REPORTS

Harvard Society Looks for Orderly Readjustment of Business

"During the next month or two," says the Harvard Economic Society in its first weekly letter of 1930, "stocks will be influenced on the one hand by decidedly mixed reports from business, and on the other hand by easier money. But money conditions are not likely to become so favorable as to furnish a considerable stimulus to higher stock prices, and sustained recovery will probably have to await signs of recovery in business."

Referring to the bond market, the society says: "Since still easier money is in prospect, at least during the next month or two, some improvement in the bond market appears probable. Flotations of new securities, however, promise to be large, because of the easier money situation and the fact that certain issues have been deferred in recent months; and the increase in flotations will tend to retard the advance in prices.

"It is indeed unlikely that money will ease sufficiently to create a bond market capable of absorbing large amounts of new bonds without checking the recovery of prices.

"Although conditions in the bond market may influence the policy of the Reserve System, it is improbable that any action will be taken which will stimulate bond prices greatly."

As to the business outlook, the letter says: "Business, with the Christmas tr

STEEL OUTPUT MAKES RECORD IN LAST YEAR

Gains 8½ P. C. Over 1928—Exports Best Since 1920—Outlook Improving

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Though official figures for the steel industry in 1929, as compiled by the American Iron and Steel Institute, are not yet out, a pretty fair picture has already been painted.

It is estimated that total production of steel ingots in the United States for the year was 54,600,000 tons, or 8½ per cent higher than the former record production of 1928.

Pig iron production of the country was also a new high water mark at 42,700,000 tons, a gain over the previous record of 1923 by 6 per cent.

World steel output is estimated at 117,850,000 tons, which is 9 per cent greater than in 1928, when the previous record was made. World pig iron production came to 96,180,000 tons, also a new record, and 24 per cent higher than the 1913 output, a representative peace-time year.

It is interesting to observe that for transportation 35 per cent of the nation's output was consumed in 1929. The automobile industry was again slightly in the lead with 18 per cent of the total, the railroads having consumed 17 per cent.

Building and construction was a close third at 16½ per cent, while oil, gas, water and mining took 10½ per cent.

Exports Best Since 1920

Exports and agriculture took 5½ per cent each and steel for containers consumed 5 per cent. All other classes of consumption consumed 10 per cent. The lineup in 1929 was therefore the same as for 1928.

For the first 11 months of the year iron and steel exports from the United States have been 2,817,110 tons, which are the largest since 1920. November exports declined 2 per cent from October and 7 per cent from November of last year.

Steel business was spread very unevenly over the year, with one of the sharpest anti-climaxes at the close that has ever been observed.

The peak of operations came in May. The pace during the summer was unprecedented. The severest slump came in October, and lasted throughout the remainder of the year.

The stock market decline was not accompanied by panic or many failures. Immediately following, the Federal Government took steps to promote industrial activity and keep labor employed at present wages. This helped steel industry sentiment, perhaps, more than that of any other industry, for in most of the engineering and construction projects brought forward steel is the major raw material.

Though stability in business volume was lacking throughout the year, prices were another matter, these having held remarkably firm, with a slightly declining tendency during the fall and early winter.

Fabricated Steel Active

Fabricated structural steel was in most consistenly good demand throughout the year. Railroad demand was next in stability, though there was a considerable bulge in buying in the fall. Demand for agricultural implements was another fairly steady factor.

Shipbuilding became the most active in 15 years. The laying of oil and gas lines was of record proportions early in the year, but fell off perceptibly during the second half.

The automobile industry was going strong during the first half. A million more cars were produced in 1929 than in the previous year. For the first half this industry was consuming 25 per cent of the nation's steel, though for the 12-month period this figure had been reduced to 18 per cent.

As for 1930, no one has apparently predicted a record year. It would be too much probably to expect production records to be broken a third year in succession. It is quite probable that the pace will be 85 to 90 per cent that of 1929. The best immediate improvement is expected to come from the automobile industry.

Good Railroad Demand

The present good railroad demand should carry over well through first quarter. Pending locomotive inquiries alone are for 200 engines. About 40,000 freight cars are still in sight to be bought, while probably 500,000 tons of rails will yet be bought for 1930 delivery.

Fabricated steel shows no signs of a let-down. Though building operations have declined, according to all statistics, this is confined to residential structures, which do not use much steel.

As for the present, conditions have been much slower in certain other years than at present. The principal factor making for optimism is the low stock of steel material at consuming points. Neither are the mills loaded with surplus stocks.

Pig iron demand is getting better all the time. Iron and steel scrap prices are inclined upward, and scrap is regarded as barometric and favorable.

There are two large pending inquiries along the Atlantic seaboard for pig iron. One comes from the General Electric Co. for nearly 5000 tons, while the other is for the Standard Steel Works, Burnham, Pa., for 3000 to 4000 tons of steel-making iron.

Prices are steady, shipments are brisk, and the tone of the iron market very cheerful. Only 40 per cent of first quarter needs are estimated to be under contract.

Nonferrous Markets

New records were established in the copper industry during the year past. Both production and consumption were at new highs. Copper companies have been the most prosperous since th war, for not only have prices been well above the 30-year average quotation but costs of production have been constantly lowered, chiefly through greater employment of the flotation process.

At the beginning of the year copper was selling at 16¾c a pound, compared with 12c which represents the low since the war. By March the price had reached 24c a pound because of the buyers' panic caused by fear that there would be a copper famine. The price rose too rapidly of course and by the middle of April the price had dipped to 18c a pound, where it has been ever since.

Zinc was an illustation of stabilizing that went wrong. For several months the price of zinc held at 6.80c a pound, East St. Louis. But production was not being restrained. At the middle of the fall, prices slumped, and the year ended at 5.45c a pound. London zinc prices are the lowest in 20 years.

It was a satisfactory year in lead though prices tumbled, too, in the fall, yet lead is on a much sounder basis than zinc, with supplies small and the outlook for the future bright.

Tin prices were on the toboggan all year because of overproduction. Late in the year, however, the tin producers seemed to have effected at least a loose organization whereby they will get matters more in hand. Even at the present low prices of tin there is still considerable profit for producers, especially because Chinese coolie labor is so cheap.

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK BREAKS RESOURCES RECORD

NEW YORK—All existing high records in American banking are exceeded with publication by the National City Bank of New York of its statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1929, showing total resources of $2,206,241,170, compared with $1,847,705,543 on Dec. 31, 1928, and $2,062,400,220 previous high level recorded last June.

Deposits total $1,649,554,260, compared with $1,349,024,386 a year ago and $1,470,891,893 last June.

Total capital funds stand at $239,650,233, compared with $166,993,905 a year ago and $235,260,406 at the end of last June.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

NEW YORK—Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review, and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Purchasing power
1920—May (peak)	167.3	59.8
1922—January (low)	91.2	109.6
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1929—January	97.4	102.6
February	97.7	102.3
March	98.2	101.8
April	97.1	103.0
May	95.9	104.3
June	97.0	103.1
July	98.6	101.4
August	97.8	102.8
September	96.0	104.2
October	94.4	106.0
November	92.7	107.9
December	92.8	107.7
1930—January, week ended Jan. 3	93.0	107.5

DIVIDENDS

Sun Investing Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on $2 convertible preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Rockland Light & Power Co. declared the usual quarterly dividend of 22 cents a share, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Spiegel, May, Stern declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common and $1.62½ on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record of Jan. 15.

Savannah Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

William Carter Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable March 15 to stock of record March 10.

Everett Mills declared a dividend in liquidation of $15 a share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 8.

Barnsdall Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the "A" and "B" capital, payable Feb. 7 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Hamilton Watch Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10.

Alleghany Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.37½ on the preferred series A, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Neisner Bros. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 25.

Eureka Pipe Line Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Simmons Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents in cash and 1½ per cent in stock, both payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

American Chain Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Jan. 18 to stock of record Jan. 13.

National Department Stores declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 each on the firs tand second preferred stocks. First preferred is payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15, and second preferred payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Columbian National Life Insurance Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $4, payable Feb. 3 to stock of record Jan. 22.

Atlas Powder Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Universal Pipe & Radiator Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Moore Drop Forging Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the class A, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Joseph Ryerson & Son declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 17.

Skelly Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Mar. 15 to stock of record Feb. 14.

Hershey Chocolate Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, placing it on a $5 annual basis and an extra dividend of $1 on the convertible preference, both payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 25.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 4	Last Jan. 3
250	Address Int'l	23⅝	23	23⅝	24½
400	Allied Motor	17	16¾	17	16¾
50	Am Radio&T	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
1100	Art Met Wks	20¼	19½	20	18¾
150	As Tel Util	22¼	22	22	22
200	Brown Fence	19	19	19	19
600	Butler Bros.	17¼	17	17	16¾
50	Ceco Mfg.	18	18	18	18
50	CntPubSerA	35¼	35¼	35¼	35⅜
650	Cnt&SWUtil	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	22
2500	Chicago Corp	14½	14	14¼	14½
2200	Chi Corp pf	39¼	38½	39	39
700	Chi Inves..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
250	Com Edison	240½	240	240	240
50	Cm Wat Ser	13	13	13	12½
1000	Cont Chgo..	66¾	66½	66⅝	66½
4500	Cord Corp...	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	13¼
950	El House Ut	42⅝	42	42⅝	43
100	Glean C Har	20½	20½	20½	21
150	rt Lakes Air	5	5	5	5
750	Inland Util.	24⅝	24¼	24¼	24⅝
17500	Insull Lt Inv	61½	59¾	61½	59⅝
15500	Ins Ut Inv 2	87	82½	87	82
50	Kellogg Sw.	5¼	5¼	5¼	4⅞
100	Keystone Stl	21	20⅞	21	21
300	Libby McN.	18½	18½	18½	18¾
2600	Manh Drborn	35⅞	34	34	37
4000	Mid Utilities	26¼	26¼	26½	26⅜
100	Mo-Kan Pipe	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19¼
400	Nat Sec Inv	15	14	15	14⅞
600	NoAm Car	39½	37	37	38½
200	QRS DeVry.	17½	17½	17½	17
50	Sally Frocks	15	15	15	18
100	Sangmo Elec	33	33	33	33¼
950	Seab Ut Shr	7	6¾	7	7
200	Sta Dredge..	21⅝	21	21⅝	21
100	StDredg cv pf	27	26½	27	26½
500	Steinite Rad	3	3	3	3
200	Swift & Co	137	136⅞	137	137
250	Swift Int'l..	35½	35¼	35¼	35
200	U S Radio...	10½	10⅝	10½	10¼
850	Utah Radio..	7	6¼	6¼	6¼
750	Util & Ind..	20¼	19½	19⅜	19⅝
400	Ut & Ind pf	25⅝	25½	25⅝	25⅜
250	Vortex Mfg	22	21¼	22	22½
50	Winton Engn	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	47
600	Yates-A Mpf	14	12½	14	13¼

Stock sales today 101,000.

LUMBER MILL ORDERS

With holiday shutdowns in effect at many mills, orders for lumber during Christmas week were 10 per cent in excess of production at 779 leading hardwood and softwood mills, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Production at these mills during that period totaled 181,114,000 feet, compared with 326,281,000 feet reported during the preceding week by 822 mills.

THE FAIR SALES AHEAD

CHICAGO—Sales of The Fair for 11 months of the fiscal year to Dec. 31 were approximately $1,500,000 ahead of the similar period last year, said President Kelly. December sales were 6 per cent above December, 1928.

ELECTRIC POWER ASSOCIATES

Electric Power Associates, Inc., reports for period Feb. 8, 1928, to Dec. 31, 1928, net profit of $1,045,715 after expenses and taxes.

A Complete Banking Service

The Midland Bank offers exceptional facilities for transacting banking business of every description. Together with its affiliations it operates over 2450 branches in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and, in addition to offices in the Atlantic Liners *Aquitania*, *Berengaria* and *Mauretania*, has agents and correspondents in all parts of the world. The offices of the Bank in Poultry, London, E.C. 2 and at 196 Piccadilly, London, W. 1 are specially equipped for the use and convenience of visitors in London.

OVERSEAS BRANCH: 122 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 5 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2

FAMILY TAKES NEW FORMS AS TIMES CHANGE

(Continued from Page 1)

excellence or doubtfulness of his own family associations. Not every person will build a bridge or run an airplane, but nearly everybody will set up a home or run a family—or try to.

We define the family, for our present purposes, as a small number of persons who make a home together, living in the intimate relationship of common board and lodging, under the same roof. Although the usual group will be husband, wife, and children, the reader will recognize many other groups, a few of them confined to only one sex, which form a true household and family according to the dictionary definitions.

Division of Labor

The purposes and functions of the family have often changed and doubtless will change much in the future. Mere convenience often governs its form. The partnership of marriage leads naturally to a division of labor between husband and wife, and the co-operation inherent in this difference of function is fortified and accentuated by the coming of children. In the early days of primitive living and frequent war, the state assumed charge of many details of family activity and economy, and raised up children for its own purposes, but with the development of what we call civilization the deeper meanings of the family have more often appeared. Its justification today lies in what it does for its members, and for neighborhood, town, city, state, nation and world.

For its own members it exists because an individual cannot well live unto himself alone. Relationships [illegible] the family furnishes the opportunity for discovering interdependence, consideration, love and their manifestations. The home gives shelter, needful food, comfort, privacy, retreat, refuge in trouble, fostering care for the young, recreation, leisure, rest, hope and joy. The family must rise to discover its spiritual service to its members and through them to the larger groups.

Modern changes have altered our houses, brought new leisure, furnished entertainment outside the home, and transferred much of the work on clothes and foods to the factory, store, bakery, farm and laundry.

Based on Willing Consent

Consequently, some persons are apprehensive of the dissolving of the family in the complexity and rapid pace of modern living, while others have even proposed radical changes in the legal status of the family, which would decidedly weaken both its usefulness and its integrity.

These changes, actual and proposed, indicate that the unity of the family must be sought in common purpose and willing consent, rather than in mere legalistic and economic conditions or in the mental or physical force of mere paternalism. Time was when obedience to one head was unquestioned, and when the thought of breaking up a family relationship was well-nigh impossible. Whether for the best or not, that time has passed. The family's success is now to be sought in mutuality, service, love, rather than in force.

The persistence of the family is remarkable. It flourishes, and ever has, in all the nations of the earth, under all flags. Adventurers have tried to dilute and adulterate it, but still the ideals of family life have survived, and satisfaction has been found only within the narrow path of purity and unselfishness. Neither poverty, sickness, nor separation, has destroyed the family ideal founded upon these right bases, and this ideal is not the abstract right seen in the vision of but a few—rather it is the conception of the best family relationships held by the great masses of the people. True, they may not all achieve this ideal, but that they think it is the right one cannot be doubted.

Making a House a Home

How then can this good standard be realized, for of course it is but a cold concept until it begins to achieve reality?

There is no recipe or formula for success, but we may rest assured that the highest contributions of family life will be made and preserved for the race only by those who give good-will and hard thinking to the problem. Loyalty and affection, coupled with frankness and full discussion, will gradually clear away the mists that threaten to fill any house, and so transform it into a home.

For, a home and family life are not simple things that grow of themselves without any special care; they are an achievement—the result of the right kind of knowledge, wisdom, and desire. And the first thing to be achieved is a comradeship and companionship based on thinking and planning together. This is why opportunities for acquaintance between boys and girls should be abundant and wholesome, and should be based on work and study together, and not only on play.

A good home can seldom be founded on a mere dancing or picnicking acquaintance, because life together is neither a dance nor a picnic. Family life requires discussion of issues, weighing of alternative lines of action, budgeting, spending, deciding, executing, administering—partnership.

Many, many families are achieving satisfactory results, and they are serving as training units for those forms of co-operation and brotherly love which will be increasingly useful and necessary in the so-called larger activities of this interesting world.

PARTIES AGREE TO SPEED ACTION ON TARIFF BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

they claimed for one of their number, Robert M. LaFollette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, only to have the regular Republicans put up Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia, as a senior claimant.

This maneuver aroused the insurgents and they threatened to make a floor fight against Mr. Goff. They assert that they represent 14 western states which are completely without representation on this all-important committee, while the section of the country that Mr. Goff comes from is already well represented on the committee. On the basis of population the insurgents declare that their states are entitled to four members instead of one on the committee.

Kentucky Factional Contest

In order to offset Mr. Goff's seniority claims the insurgents are putting up William H. McMaster (R.), Senator from South Dakota, another of their group. Mr. McMaster and Mr. Goff are of equal rank in length of [illegible] and should the two leaders between them it would be certain to go to the Senate floor for final decision.

It is possible that the complicated situation may be relieved by the retirement from the Senate of Frederic M. Sackett Jr. (R.), from Kentucky, to become Ambassador to Germany. Mr. Sackett is a member of the Finance Committee, and his going will open another vacancy to which Mr. LaFollette would have undisputed title. This solution may be frustrated by state political conditions.

The Kentucky Republicans are involved in a factional struggle and one faction is urging the President to delay sending Mr. Sackett's appointment to the Senate until the question of his successor can be worked out among them. Whether the Administration will accede to this demand in the face of the delicate situation in the Senate is doubtful. The problem is an extremely difficult one.

Prohibition offers another highly explosive issue. Senate leaders want the question put over until the tariff bill is out of the way; but it is unlikely that they will succeed. In the House the topic is certain to come up for early debate when the resolution already passed by the Senate authorizing the Joint Congressional Committee asked for by the President to handle enforcement strengthening legislation comes up there for consideration.

Out of the last two weeks of vigorous exchanges in official circles on the enforcement problem a concrete and comprehensive program has crystallized. It will be up to Congress to authorize the measures. This is certain to lead to protracted discussion, with a deep undercurrent of politics.

Dry Law Measures

The array of constructive measures are as follows:

William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, proposed "little Volstead Act" for the District of Columbia, greatly strengthening police authority in prohibition enforcement.

Appointment of two more judges for the District of Columbia.

Preliminary conversations held with the Canadian Minister and the working out of plans preparatory to a conference with Dominion officials to make smuggling prevention more effective.

The Department of Justice has drafted a bill unifying the Canadian border patrol, which may be increased to 10,000 men under Rear Admiral Frederick C. Billard, commandant of the coast guard.

Treasury officers have succeeded in getting industrial alcohol manufacturers voluntarily to agree to a 15 per cent cut in the 1930 production.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, has submitted to President Hoover a detailed plan for the prevention of illicit diversion of industrial alcohol.

The Department of Justice has in preparation a bill giving United States commissioners authority to act finally in certain types of national liquor law cases.

Haiti Resolution Delayed

Due to the desire to press for final action on the tariff bill Senate leaders propose holding up considerat'on of a resolution appropriating funds for a presidential commission to Haiti. The House approved the emergency request before the holiday recess; but Senate leaders assert that the project will be sure to lead to exhaustive discussion of the whole question of marine intervention and they favor delaying the matter until the tariff bill is out of the way.

The presence of the tariff bill in the Senate is also delaying submission by the President of the revised World Court protocol. It is understood that when the tariff has been disposed of he will ask the Senate to accept the modified reservations.

The various important committee hearings, the Senate lobby investigation, and the radio and communications proceedings of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, resume where they left off and several others, particularly in the House where the banking committee proposes making a study of chain and branch banking with the view of enacting legislation, are scheduled to get under way.

DETROIT BANKER SEES BIG BUSINESS GROWTH

DETROIT — Industry and trade, upon their resumption of an upward trend, are destined to reach unprecedented heights, in the opinion of Emory W. Clark, chairman of the board of the First National Bank in Detroit, set forth in a statement issued yesterday appraising the outlook. "The United States has, since the World War, developed contacts with foreign nations, studied and learned their requirements," Mr. Clark declares. "Transportation difficulties, warehouse and customs delays have been overcome; the financial problems have been simplified and there is now no long-time credit involved."

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Jan 6, 1930	Dec 30, 1929	Jan 5, 1929
Wheat, 2 red	$1.45⅛	$1.46⅝	$1.50⅞
Corn, 2 yellow	1.04⅝	1.03¾	1.05⅛
Oats, 2 white	.57	.58	.59
Flour	6.90	6.95	6.00
Beef, family	28.00	28.00	31.00
Pork	36.50	37.50	30.00
Lard	10.70	10.60	11.85
Cotton, Mid Up	17.10	17.30	20.00
Zinc	5.45	5.45	6.35
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel, bll Pitt	35.00	35.00	33.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1675
Tin	.3875	.3925	.49[illegible]
Rubber	.1550	.1600	.1810
Sugar	.0512½	.0512½	.0515
Lead	6.25	6.25	6.65
Print cloth	.0625	.0525	.0775

GEO. E. KEITH CO.'S YEAR

Geo. E. Keith Co and subsidiaries, Brockton shoe manufacturers, report for the year ended Oct. 31, 1929, total sales of $18,800,000, compared with $17,900,000 in the previous year. $18,500,000 in 1927, and $18,400,00 in 1926. Surplus as at Oct. 31 last was $4,559,284, compared with $4,552,567 at close of the previous fiscal period. Current assets totaled $9,704,442 with current liabilities of $3,161,497, giving working capital of $6,542,944 against "net quick" of $7,063,583 as at Oct. 31, 1928.

SAVINGS BANK MEETINGS

Four regional savings conferences will be held during the spring of 1930 under the sponsorship of the savings bank division of the American Bankers Association. The dates for these are scheduled as follows: Tulsa, Okla., March 5 and 6; New York City, March 20 and 21; Detroit, March 27 and 28. At Salt Lake City a conference will be held at a time to be announced later.

GAIR CO. DIVIDEND PASSED

At meeting of Robert Gair Company directors Friday, no action was taken in regard to declaration of a dividend on the Class A stock.

Associated Gas and Electric System

Founded in 1852

An Investment Opportunity

Holders of the following securities, many of which are parts of small issues having a limited market and consequently not well known, have the opportunity of turning them in in lieu of cash toward the purchase of $8 Interest Bearing Allotment Certificates according to the tables below.

This offer is in line with the policy of the Associated System to establish a few large issues of securities of major importance in the investment world. As these issues become more widely distributed and the markets more seasoned they will enjoy an investment rating and market second to none in any industry.

STOCKS

Name of Stock	Outstanding with Public (Shares)	Turn-in Price for Allotment Certificates (per Share)
Assoc. Gas and El. Co. Original Series Pfd.	43,413	$ 55
Assoc. Gas and El. Co. $7 Pfd.	68,878	104
Assoc. Gas and El. Co. $6.50 Pfd.	93,500	104
Assoc. Gas and El. Co. $6 Pfd.	85,576	101
Binghamton Lt., Ht. and Pr. Co. $6 Pfd.	12,843	100
Broad River Power Company 7% Pfd.	21,465	100
Clarion River Pr. Co. Participating Pref.	10,515	10
Dedham & Hyde Park Elec. Lt. Co. Com.	1,059	50
Eastern Utilities Investing Corp. $7 Pref.	9,785	105
Empire Gas and Elec. Co. 6% Pfd.	6,483	100
Empire Gas and Elec. Co. 7% Pfd.	9,553	100
Empire Gas and Elec. Co. 7½% Pfd.	1,352	100
Erie Lighting Company Preference	873	35
Florida Public Service Company 7% Pfd.	6,200	100
Florida Public Service Company Com.	23,024	10
General Gas & Electric Corp. $8 Pfd.	17,309	125
General Gas & Electric Corp. $7 Pfd.	23,416	110
Lockport Lt., Ht. & Pr. Co. 6% Pfd.	824	105
Lokport Lt., Ht. & Pr. Co. 7% Pfd.	3,619	105
Manila El. Cp. (now Asso. Util's Inv.) Com.	4,069	50
Metropolitan Edison Company Com.	11,240	225
Metropolitan Edison Company $7 Pfd.	7,185	100
Metropolitan Edison Company $6 Pfd.	128,161	100
The Mohawk Valley Company Com.	591	80
New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Co. Com.	35,797	100
New Jersey Power and Light Co. $6 Pfd.	16,352	100
New York Central Elec. Corp. 7% Pfd.	35,108	100
Northern Pennsylvania Power Co. $7 Pfd.	2,465	100
Northern Pennsylvania Power Co. $6 Pfd.	3,162	100
Rochester Cent. Power Corp. Com.	18,759	40
Rochester Cent. Power Corp. 6% Pfd.	87,309	90
Rochester Gas and Elec. Corp. 6% Pfd.	162,510	100
Rochester Gas and Elec. Corp. 7% Pfd.	31,266	100
West Boston Gas Co. Com.	1,470	50
Total	950,415	

BONDS

Name of Bond	Amount	Turn-in Price for Allotment Certificate
American Utilities Co. 6s, due 1945	$ 4,758,000	95
American Utilities Co. 6½s, due 1941	2,078,000	90
A. G. & E. Co. 6½% Conv. B and C	1,601,800	104
Auburn Gas Co. 5s, due 1930	255,000	100
W. S. Barstow & Co. 6s, due 1942	2,732,000	102½
Binghamton L., H. & Pr. Co. 5s, due 1946	7,141,000	101
Bolivar, Richburg Elec. Corp. 6s, due 1937	31,000	100
Broad River Power Co. 5s, due 1954	4,654,700	100
Broad River Power Co. 6½s, due 1934	1,224,700	103
Chasm Power Co. 5s, due 1955	$1,000	100
Citizens L., H. & Pr. Co. 5s, due 1934	1 185,000	100
Columbia Gas Light Co. 7s, due 1930	278,200	100
Columbia Rwy., G. & El. Co. 5s, due 1936	1,687,300	100
Dansville Gas & Electric Co. 5s, due 1930	32,500	100
Dedham & Hyde Park 6s, due 1938	100,000	107

BONDS—(Continued)

Name of Bond	Amount	Turn-in Price for Allotment Certificates
Delaware Gas Light Co. 5s, due 1939	$ 148,000	100
Depew & Land. L., P. & C. Co. 5s, due 1954	472,500	101
Du Bois Elec. & Trac. Co. 5s, due 1932	150,000	100
Elmira Wat., Lt. and R.R. Co. 5s, 1956	4,787,000	101
Empire Coke and G. & E. Co. 5s, due 1941	2,422,000	100
Empire Gas and Electric Co. 6s, due 1952	1,421,000	102½
Erie Lighting Company 5s, due 1967	3,317,000	102
Florida Public Service Co. 6s, due 1955	6,875,300	100
Florida Public Service Co. 6½s, due 1949	1,523,900	100
Florida Public Service Co. 7s, due 1934	536,200	100
Genesee Valley Power Corp. 6s, due serially	173,900	100
Granville Elec. & Gas Co. 5s, due 1933	31,500	100
Hornell Electric Co. 5s, due 1943	43,200	100
Indiana Gas Utilities Company 5s, due 1948	767,000	101
Jefferson Electric Company 5s, due 1933	138,000	100
Lake Ontario Power Corp. 5½s, due 1957	388,500	100
Lake Shore Gas Company 5½s, due 1950	627,000	100
Lexington Water Power Co. 5s, due 1968	9,301,400	95
Lexington Water Power Co. 5½s, due 1953	3,622,700	97
Lockport Lt., Ht. & Pr. Co. 5½s, due 1954	1,160,000	103
Lock Haven Gas & Coke Co. 6s, due 1944	50,950	100
Long Island Water Corp. 5½s, due 1955	2,182,000	101
Manila Electric Company 5s, due 1946	61,000	100
Manila Electric R.R. & L. Corp. 5s, due 1953	1,135,000	100
Manila Suburban Rwys. Co. 5s, due 1946	57,000	100
Metropolitan Edison Co. 4½s, due 1968	22,591,000	95
Metropolitan Edison Co. 5s, due 1953	7,557,400	101
Municipal Gas and Elec. Co. 4½s, due 1942	1,358,000	96
New Bedford G. & Edison Lt. Co. 5s, 1933	762,000	100
New Bedford G. & Edison Lt. Co. 5s, 1938	3,817,000	101
New Jersey Pr. and Light Co. 5s, due 1956	5,972,400	101
New York Central El. Corp. 5½s, due 1950	3,240,500	102
N. Y. State G. & El. Corp. 5½s, due 1962	3,781,000	103
N. Y. State G. & El. Corp. 6s, due 1952	395,500	105
Northern Pennsylvania Pr. Co. 5s, due 1956	1,907,300	100
Parr Shoals Power Co. 5s, due 1952	2,385,000	98
Penn Public Service Corp. 5s, due 1954	2,663,500	101
Penn Public Service Corp. 6s, due 1947	5,014,500	105
Plattsburgh Gas & Elec. Co. 6s, due 1939	233,000	100
Richmond Light & R.R. 4s, due 1952	1,102,000	87
Ridgefield Electric Co. 5s, due 1932	26,000	100
Rochester Cent. Pr. Corp. "A" 5s, due 1953	18,700,000	85
Rochester G. & E. 4½s, Ser. "D", due 1977	5,997,800	100
Rochester G. & E. 6½s, Ser. "C", due 1948	3,971,000	103
Rochester G. & E. 7s, Ser. "B", due 1946	6,387,000	105
Rochester Ry. and Lt. Co. 5s, due 1954	10,809,300	101
Sayre Elec. Co. 5s, due 1947	390,500	100
Seneca Power Corporation 6s, due 1946	398,500	101
Silver Creek Electric Co. 5s, due 1956	61,600	100
Spring Brook Wat. Co. (N. Y.) 5s, due 1936	198,000	100
Tracy Development Corp. 6s, due 1944	231,000	102
Union Gas & Electric Co. 5s, due 1935	484,000	100
Warren Light & Power Co. 5s, due 1931	107,000	100
Wayland Light & Power Co. 5s, due 1939	59,400	100
York Haven Water & Pr. Co. 5s, due 1951	1,292,000	101
Total	$182,153,550	

Holders of the above stocks and bonds, as an alternative, are given the opportunity of turning in their stocks and bonds at the values stated above, plus accrued interest, in exchange for either

(a) $6 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, Series B, of General Gas & Electric Corporation at $100 per share and accrued dividends, or
(b) 4½ Registered Convertible Debentures of Associated Gas and Electric Company at their principal amount and accrued interest.

Full description of the securities which may be received by you in exchange for those listed above will be sent you upon request or may be obtained from your security dealer.

Necessary "Rights" must be furnished or purchased by depositors when any of the securities in the above lists are turned in for $8 Interest Bearing Allotment Certificates. "Rights" where stocks are surrendered will be sold to depositors at a discount of 25% below the closing price on the New York Produce Exchange or exchange where principally traded on the day preceding the deposit or mailing of the stocks. For the bonds such discount will be 10%. For the Railway bonds no discount. "Rights" may also be purchased from security dealers, or banks at regular prices.

Associated Gas and Electric Securities Company

INCORPORATED

61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

January 3, 1930.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

LONDON PARIS BRUSSELS LIVERPOOL HAVRE ANTWERP

Condensed Statement, December 31, 1929

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, and Due from Banks and Bankers	$ 430,004,522.35
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates	170,535,098.93
Public Securities	32,134,571.76
Stock of the Federal Reserve Bank	7,800,000.00
Other Securities	49,231,298.14
Loans and Bills Purchased	1,105,394,234.05
Real Estate Bonds and Mortgages	971,139.99
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches	7,504,444.90
Credits Granted on Acceptances	192,624,587.30
Real Estate	13,537,529.75
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	7,381,904.44
	$2,017,119,331.61

LIABILITIES

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BOSTON BREAKS LEAGUE RECORD

Victory Over Maroons Makes 12-Straight—Ottawa Finally Wins, 4-1

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
U. S. Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	17	0	2	79	48	34
N. Y. Rangers	10	2	7	70	60	22
Chicago	9	2	8	58	51	20
Detroit	8	1	10	61	64	17
Pittsburgh	4	1	13	52	75	9
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	9	4	7	65	61	22
Montreal	10	1	8	70	55	21
Ottawa	7	4	8	63	59	18
Toronto	8	1	10	57	71	17
N. Y. Americans	5	0	14	47	78	10

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 4, Montreal 2.
Ottawa 4, Americans 1.
Toronto 4, Canadiens 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Rangers 8, Pittsburgh 3.
Detroit 4, Chicago 0.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York Rangers staged a scoring fest for their admirers Sunday night, when they defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates 8 to 3 in a National Hockey League game. It was mostly the Cooks and Boucher, the latter scoring three goals and assisting in three more. Each of the brothers scored twice, but Fred Cook had the margin on his brother with three assists to one for William Cook.

Scoring came quickly when Boucher shot in F. Cook's pass, only to have Milks equalize on a shot from Darragh 20 seconds later. Then the Cook brothers added another, Fred to William, later in the session, and a perfect pass from Thompson sent in by Keeling, went to the credit of the Rangers. The score was tied by Pittsburgh early in the second when individual shots by Jarvis and White went in close together, but the Boucher-Cook combination scored twice more right away, the center passing to each of the brothers in turn.

N. Y. RANGERS		PITTSBURGH
F. Cook, Keeling, Heximer	lw	Darragh, White
Boucher, Murdoch, Keeling	c	Milks, Briden, Barton
W. Cook, Thompson, Goldsworthy	rw	Lowrey, Jarvis
Johnson, Bourgeault, rd		Fraser, McKinnon
Bourgeault, Foster, rd	ld	Smith, Spring
Roach	g	Miller

Score—New York Rangers 8, Pittsburgh 3. Goals—Boucher 3, W. Cook 2, F. Cook, Keeling for Rangers; Milks, Jarvis, White for Pittsburgh. Assists—Boucher 3, F. Cook, W. Cook, Thompson for Rangers; Darragh for Pittsburgh. Referees—David A. Ritchie and Robert W. Hewitson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The Cougars came down from Detroit and defeated the Chicago Black Hawks, 4 to 0, in a National Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium here Sunday night. It was the first shutout encountered by the locals this season, and it dropped them into third place in standing. Also it made their sixth loss in eight games since the rules were changed.

Open disapproval of the fans was met by the Hawks when they showed occasional flashes of offensive energy. The visitors started scoring in the first period when Cooper took the puck down the left side and passed to Aurie. The latter's shot was stopped, but Hicks passed him the rebound and Aurie scored. Goodfellow sent one into the net on a pass from Aurie early in the second period, and 12 minutes later Lewis scored unassisted. In the final, Hay scored on a pass from Goodfellow. Two Hawk recruits, Adams from Minneapolis, and Graham from Tulsa, and one Cougar recruit, McCabe from Detroit Olympics, made their first appearances. The summary:

DETROIT		CHICAGO
Goodfellow, Lewis	lw	
	rw	Gottselig, Arbour, Burns
Hay, Connors, McCabe	c	
	c	Somers, Ripley, Adams
Aurie, Cooper, Bellefeuille	rw	
	lw	Couture, March, Ingram
Hicks, Hughes, Graham, Dutkowski	ld	Noble, Rockburn
Goodfellow, Wentworth, Abel	rd	Beveridge
	g	Gardiner

Score—Detroit Cougars 4, Chicago Black Hawks 0. Goals—Aurie, Goodfellow, Lewis and Hay for Detroit. Assists—Hicks, Aurie and Goodfellow for Detroit. Referees—J. A. O. Cleghorn and C. J. Denneny. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Scoring four goals in the second period and holding the group-leading Montreal Canadiens to one in each of the three periods, the local Maple Leafs for the second time this week defeated the pace setters in the Canadian division of the National Hockey League, the score on Saturday night being 4 to 3. It was third-straight for the locals, and while they are still in fourth place they are only five points behind the leaders.

The game was the fastest of the season and was witnessed by the largest crowd in the history of professional hockey in Toronto. In the first period the Canadiens had much the better of the play, but Chabot was spectacular in goal and turned aside all except one shot from Morenz. In the second the locals had a big margin of the play, Pettinger scored on a pass from Bailey and then Jackson scored twice, 19 seconds apart, the first time on a passing play with Conacher and Primeau and the next on a pass from Primeau. Then Lepine scored on an individual rush, the three goals coming in 39 seconds, but near the end of the period Primeau started a lone rush for the prettiest goal of the game.

TORONTO		CANADIENS
Cotton, Jackson, Cox	lw	Wasnie, Larochelle
Blair, Primeau, Pettinger	rw	
	c	Morenz, Lepine
Bailey, Conacher	rw	
Smith, Horner	lw	Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha
Day, rd	rd	Mantha, McCaffrey
Chabot	g	Hainsworth

Score—Toronto 4, Canadiens 3. Goals—Jackson 2, Pettinger and Primeau for Toronto; Morenz 2, Lepine for Canadiens. Assists—Conacher 2, Primeau 2 and Bailey for Toronto; Leduc for Canadiens. Referees—G. J. Mallinson, Montreal, and Harry A. Batsone, Kingston. Time—Three 20m periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—Breaking a 2-to-2 tie by scoring two goals in the last two minutes of the third period, the fast-traveling Boston Bruins, who are making a runaway race for the contest in the American group of the National Hockey League, defeated the Maroons here on Saturday night by 4 to 2 and thereby set a new all-time league record by winning 12-straight games. This broke the previous mark set by Canadiens two years ago.

The game was a close-checking affair all the way and neither team would open up the play to any extent. As it was the Bruins made the most of the few chances offered to them. Smith opened the scoring 16 seconds after the initial face off and Maroons held the lead until 13 minutes after the second period started when the Bruins scored twice, 65 seconds apart. Trottier evened the score early in the third period and the teams appeared headed for overtime until the visitors took advantage of a local penalty to score. Weiland beating Benedict on a pass from Gainor. The Maroons sent everyone up on the attack and Oliver and Barry broke away to score another.

BOSTON		MONTREAL
Galbraith, Gainor, Carson	lw	
	rw	Smith, Ward, W. N. Phillips
Barry, Weiland, MacKay	c	
	c	Stewart, W. J. Phillips, Robinson
Oliver, Clapper, Hutton	rw	
	lw	Siebert, Trottier, Northcott
Hitchman, Owen	rd	Munro, Wilcox
Thompson	g	Benedict

Score—Boston 4, Montreal 2. Goals—Oliver 2, Barry and Weiland for Boston; Smith and Trottier for Montreal. Assist—Barry to Galbraith and Gainor for Boston. Referees—A. Romeril, Toronto, and B. R. Corbeau, Penetang. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—By defeating New York Americans, 4 to 1, on Saturday night, the Ottawa Senators stopped a nouwinning streak that has prevailed for a month, during which time they tied four games and lost six in the 10 played. As a result the locals managed to preserve their point advantage over the climbing Toronto club, which is in fourth place.

The winners showed a great reversal in the play that has prevailed in their recent games. They displayed a short passing combination that enabled them to work in close on Grant in the visitors' goal, and he was kept busy all through the game, and the shots that beat him were practically unstopable. The Americans' attempts to break through the strong local defense were broken up by heavy body checking and close back checking, and it was only occasionally that the losers were able to get within close range of Connell. Finnigan and Clancy gave the locals a two-goal lead in the first period, and Lamb had increased the margin in the second before Holmes scored for the losers. In final period, H. Kilrea beat Grant. The summary:

OTTAWA		N. Y. AMERICANS
H. Kilrea, Touhey	lw	
	rw	McVeigh, Massecar
Lamb, Connor	c	
	c	Himes, Holmes, Boyd
Finnigan, W. Kilrea, Gagne	rw	
	lw	Shepard, Burmister
Smith, Shields	ld	Rvdge, Conacher
Clancy	rd	Simpson, Reise
Connell	g	Grant

Score—Ottawa 4, New York Americans 1. Goals—Finigan, Clancy, Lamb and H. Kilrea for Ottawa; Holmes for Americans. Assists—Lamb and Smith for Ottawa; Boyd for Americans. Referees—W. P. Bell, Montreal and Gerald Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Yale Hockey Team Defeats Toronto

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The college season of international hockey came to a brilliant end on Saturday in Madison Square Garden, when the Yale University team nosed out the famous Toronto University aggregation for the premier honors of the season, by a score of 3—2.

The winners deserved every bit of the glory which they earned. The Canadian team was displaying its best all the way through. The New Haven group met every one of the attacks with a defense that utilized the new formation, of placing the defense men in front of the blue line to break the force of the Toronto dashes before they got close enough to score. As a result, long drives were the chief refuge of the losers, and of these, only one, early in the game, and another, late in the second period, were successful.

The winners abundantly proved that they were not a one-man team by getting in two goals where F. L. Luce Jr. '31 scored on fine passes by D. W. Bostwick '32 and W. H. Palmer '30, while a long shot by Palmer accounted for the winning goal.

Stewart B. Iglehart '32, taking time off from his polo play, proved very effective in the new style of defense, and held the redoubtable W. C. Whitehead '30 safely out of the play on the many tries he made.

YALE		TORONTO
Palmer, McLennan	lw	
	rw	Harley, Marshall
Luce, Nelson	c	
	c	Stewart, Bell
Bostwick, Bent	rw	
	lw	McMullen, Murray
Wilson, Muhlfeld	rd	Whitehead
Hickok, Iglehart	ld	Paul, Dewar
Farrel	g	Lebarr

Score—University 3; University of Toronto 2. Goals—Luce 2, Palmer for Yale; Murray, Dewar for Toronto. Assists—Bostwick, Palmer for Yale; Whitehead for Toronto. Referees—Ray Marchand and Moylan McDonnell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

TWO SHARE WINNING OF LONG BEACH OPEN

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP)—Playing through 36 holes of almost impossible golf, of which the morning round was played in a downpour of rain, Olin Dutra of Santa Monica, Calif., and J. H. Kirkwood, Philadelphia, shared the winning of the fifth annual $3500 Long Beach open golf tournament on Saturday. Their scores were 216 each for the 54 holes of medal play.

Kirkwood finished with a sensational 18 holes, which saw him set the fast pace of 70, two under par, on the water-soaked course, after a bad 78 in the morning. He had qualified with a 68.

Dutra was one over perfect figures on his final round after a 76 during the morning's rain. His remarkable 67 for the qualifying round tied him for second place among the 88 qualifiers.

HOCKEY TRADE COMPLETED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—It was announced here that the trade between the locals and Ottawa in which Frank J. Nighbor goes to Toronto for Daniel Cox, has been completed and the players will join their new clubs today. There was a strong demand by Ottawa fans during the game Saturday with Americans for Nighbor's last appearance on the ice here, but the veteran asked to stay on the bench

SWAYZE WINS BOWKER CUP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Joseph C. Swayze '32 of Hamburg, N. J., has been awarded the Bowker Cup, which is competed for annually at Williams College by swimmers who have won their varsity letter in the sport. Swayze led a strong field in the list of events which were contested.

Bradman Makes New World Cricket Mark

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sydney, Australia

A NEW world's cricket record was established today by Don Bradman, playing for New South Wales against Queensland. He hit up 452 runs and was still undefeated when his team's innings closed.

This huge total surpasses the previous best score of 437, made by W. H. Ponsford of Victoria against Queensland in 1928. Bradman is one of the mainstays of Australian batting, and made a fine showing against England in the international series in Australia last winter.

THREE LEADERS VISIT LONDON

Sheffield Wednesday Wins, Oldham Athletic Ties and Plymouth Loses

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Sheffield Wednes.	14	5	4	59	29	33
Manchester City	13	6	5	59	42	32
Derby County	13	4	7	47	41	30
Leeds United	13	2	9	47	36	28
Aston Villa	12	4	8	52	45	28
Liverpool	11	5	8	42	46	27
Bolton Wanderers	10	6	9	49	40	26
Middlesbrough	11	3	11	54	51	25
Blackburn Rovers	10	5	10	61	58	25
Sheffield United	11	3	11	54	52	25
Huddersfield Town	10	5	10	37	44	25
Burnley	9	6	10	53	59	24
Leicester City	10	4	10	46	53	24
Manchester Uni.	10	3	11	39	48	23
Portsmouth Town	8	6	10	42	40	22
The Arsenal	9	3	12	38	36	21
Birmingham	7	7	10	39	37	21
West Ham United	8	5	12	48	51	21
Sunderland	7	6	11	38	49	20
Newcastle United	9	2	13	46	61	20
Everton	5	8	12	42	56	18
Grimsby Town	6	4	13	38	56	16

SECOND DIVISION

Oldham Athletic	15	6	3	59	27	36
Blackpool	17	2	5	65	40	36
Chelsea	11	8	5	43	24	30
Bradford City	11	6	7	48	43	28
Bury	12	3	9	49	41	27
Wolverhampton W	11	5	9	50	46	27
Cardiff City	11	5	9	36	35	27
Charlton Athletic	9	8	7	37	32	26
Southampton	11	4	9	51	47	26
West Bromwich A	10	4	10	63	50	24
Nottingham Forest	8	8	8	32	38	24
Hull City	9	5	10	34	42	23
Stoke City	8	6	11	43	47	22
Bradford City	7	7	10	36	44	21
Preston North End	8	5	11	37	47	21
Tottenham Hotsp'r	7	7	10	29	38	21
Bristol City	8	5	11	42	53	21
Notts County	12	5	11	40	53	20
Millwall Athletic	5	9	10	38	54	19
Reading	5	8	11	27	39	18
Barnsley	6	6	12	30	43	18
Swansea Town	6	5	13	32	41	17

THIRD DIVISION
Northern Section

Port Vale Athletic	16	4	3	57	24	36
Stockport County	14	4	3	53	23	32
Darlington	12	3	9	57	44	27
Crewe Alexandra	11	4	7	48	32	26
Accrington Stanley	11	4	7	53	37	26
Carlisle United	11	3	8	56	53	25
York City	5	13	4	33	29	23
Southport	7	9	7	44	37	23
Nelson	9	5	8	32	40	23
Hartlepool Unid.	7	6	8	39	36	22
Lincoln City	5	12	5	32	29	22
Chesterfield	9	4	9	37	37	22
South Shields	8	6	9	38	48	22
Wigan Borough	8	5	10	40	42	21
Rochdale	8	4	8	43	46	20
Wrexham	7	6	10	32	41	19
Tranmer Rovers	7	5	10	40	44	19
Doncaster Rovers	8	3	11	33	40	19
Halifax Town	5	7	12	28	38	17
Rotherham United	5	6	11	31	49	16
New Brighton	4	7	11	30	56	15
Barrow	5	3	14	22	53	13

THIRD DIVISION
Southern Section

Plymouth Argyle	14	6	2	54	21	34
Brentford	15	3	4	50	22	33
North'mpt'n Town	14	3	5	36	19	31
Brighton & H. A.	13	4	5	48	29	30
Bournem'th& B.A.	10	7	3	42	28	27
Crystal Palace	10	7	3	48	32	27
Coventry City	11	3	7	49	34	25
Fulham Town	10	5	8	46	45	25
South End United	8	8	5	34	31	24
Norwich City	9	5	8	45	43	23
Queen's Pk. Rngrs	7	6	8	35	34	20
Sindon Town	7	7	11	41	46	21
Exeter City	7	5	10	39	38	19
Walsall	6	7	10	40	46	19
Luton Town	6	6	11	34	48	18
Clapton Orient	4	10	8	17	29	18
Torquay United	6	6	11	38	47	18
Bristol Rovers	5	8	11	41	42	18
Newport County	6	6	12	38	45	18
Gillingham	6	4	13	23	46	16
Watford	5	5	12	26	39	15
Merthyr Town	2	6	12	20	55	10

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
First Division

Glasgow Rangers	18	3	2	60	19	39
Aberdeen	16	5	4	60	37	37
Motherwell	15	6	5	57	35	36
Kilmarnock	11	7	6	45	37	29
Partick Thistle	12	4	8	55	40	28
Celtic	12	3	8	51	31	27
Mirren	12	2	10	56	35	26
Hearts of Midloth	9	8	8	48	42	26
Ayr United	12	2	10	48	58	26
Falkirk	9	5	10	44	51	23
Cowdenbeath	8	5	10	36	38	21
Hamilton Academ	8	5	11	50	54	21
Queen's Park	9	3	13	41	47	21
Greenock Morton	8	5	13	47	55	21
Clyde	7	7	10	42	51	21
Dundee	8	4	13	28	39	20
Airdrieonians	8	2	13	31	57	18
Hibernian	4	7	13	26	44	15
Dundee United	5	3	14	35	70	14
St. Johnstone	4	6	15	28	58	14

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Leaders of three of the four divisions in the English Association Football League came to London Saturday, and between them participated in every possible sort of result. Sheffield Wednesday strengthening its position at the top of the first division by a victory over The Arsenal and Oldham Athletic marking time at the head of the second division with a drawn game against Chelsea, and Plymouth Argyle pacemaker in the southern section of the Third Division, losing unexpectedly to Brentford, the runnerup. For obvious reasons it is never possible for more than three divisional leaders to come to London town for league engagements.

Very soon a large number of league clubs will be plunged anew into hurly burly cup tie football in the third round of competition for the Football Association's world famous trophy and it is a great tribute to Sheffield Wednesday's impressive play that it is already spoken of as the "favorite" for both tournaments.

League and cup football are very widely different propositions, and only twice in the long history of the game has any club managed to secure a double victory, although many have come near doing so. Saturday, the Sheffield Wednesday men were opposed to The Arsenal, which has been building an all-star team regardless of expense, and the visitors played like worthy champions for the victory by the odd goal in five. Plymouth's defeat by Brentford is only the second it has sustained this season.

Once again scoring in the League ruled high. Portsmouth and Sheffield United netted seven times apiece; Wolverhampton bagged six goals; Blackburn, Blackpool, Bradford and Bury put on five.

In Scotland, Celtic received its third consecutive defeat in the space of four days and has gone sliding down the standing to sixth place. Celtic's great rivals, Glasgow Rangers, were successful on the other hand, and with two games in hand from Aberdeen are two points ahead of the runnerup.

CAPABLANCA WINS TOURNAMENT

HASTINGS, Eng. (AP)—The international chess tournament at the town hall ended Saturday with the games of the ninth round. The following were prize winners: First, R. Capablanca of Cuba; second, Dr. Milan Vidmar of Jugoslavia; third, F. D. Yates of England; fourth and fifth (tie), Geza Maroczy of Hungary, E. G. Sergeant of England, A. Makaes of Austria, and Sir George Thomas of England. Capablanca won 6½ games and lost 2½.

HOLE-IN-ONE FOR SANDERSON

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Harold Sanderson, Deal (N. J.) professional, scored a hole-in-one in Miami open tournament play Saturday. The ace was scored on the 155-yard eighth hole of the Miami Country Club course. Sanderson was using a spade mashie. He dropped out later in the day.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

West Point 17, 305th Cavalry 7.
Penn M. C. 16½, Governors Island 3.

Providence Adds to Lead of League

Ties Boston, 1 to 1, and Defeats Arrows Over Week-End—New Haven Wins

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	11	2	5	58	54	24
New Haven	8	3	7	50	45	19
Boston	7	3	8	70	65	17
Philadelphia	7	1	8	54	51	15
Springfield	6	1	11	33	50	13

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 1, Providence 1 (overtime).
Springfield 4, Philadelphia 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

New Haven 3, Springfield 0.
Providence 1, Philadelphia 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Completing their fourth successive week under the management of Sprague Cleghorn with an undefeated record, the Providence Reds maintained their dominating position in the Canadian-American Hockey League by shutting out the Philadelphia Arrows, 1 to 0, before a capacity crowd of 5000 at the Rhode Island Auditorium Sunday afternoon. It marked their eighth victory in 10 games, the other two resulting in ties.

A pass from Chapman to Gagnon, following a face-off near the Philadelphia net, gave the Rhode Islanders their only goal. Gagnon's hard shot landed in the corner of the net before Roberts, visiting goalie, had a chance to move. The goal vindicated Providence's loss of a goal by Harrington on the previous play, Nichols having tripped McVicar and being ordered off the ice, as Harrington scored a moment later on the same play. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		PHILADELPHIA
Hart, Harrington	lw	
	rw	Cahill, Bradley
Chapman, Gaudreault	c	
	c	Andrews, Taylor, Jackson
Gagnon, Cormier	rw	ld, Lessard, Klein
Desmarais, Lesieur	ld	rd, Peters
McVicar, Desmarais	rd	
		ld, Nichols, Coulter
M. Murray	g	Roberts

Score—Providence 1, Philadelphia 0. Goal—Gagnon for Providence. Assist—Chapman for Providence. Referee—W. J. Stewart and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—New Haven again flashed high grade hockey at the Arena here Sunday night to defeat the Springfield Indians, 3 to 0, in a Canadian-American Hockey League game. The Eagles, forcing the issue almost from the first minute of play, had the better of the going practically all the way, but did their most effective playing in the first period, when Hughes and Speyer scored.

After Speyer's goal, which came four minutes before the end of the first period, until six minutes before the end of the game, neither team scored, and the play was on fairly even terms, with neither team possessing an appreciable advantage. Near the close of the final period Dye scored New Haven's third goal. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		SPRINGFIELD
Bouchard, Chouinard	lw	
	rw	Filken, Quenneville
Hughes, Boucher	c	
	c	Carrigan, Vail, Heller
Whyte, Dye, Sw.	rw	Filken, Heller
Hughes, Sway, Sw.	ld	Legge, Rogers
Speyer	rd	Callighen, Siebert
Forbes	g	Lamontagne

Score—New Haven 3, Springfield 0. Goals—Hughes, Speyer and Dye for New Haven. Referees—MacDonald and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—With only 15 seconds of play remaining in the final period, Heller, recruit wingman, scored an unassisted goal that gave the Springfield Indians a 4-to-3 victory over the Philadelphia Arrows in a Canadian-American Hockey League game here Saturday night. The contest was close throughout, both teams displaying excellent form on the attack.

The game marked the return of Melville Vail to the Springfield lineup. Vail, a star performer with the loca team for three seasons, has been lent to the Indians by the New York Rangers, with whom he played until last Friday. The game also marked Springfield's second home triumph of the season and a crowd of 4400 was elated over the improved play of Coach Frank Carroll's team. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD		PHILADELPHIA
Quenneville, Carrigan	lw	
	rw	Cahill, Taylor
Vail, Dillon	c	Andrews, Bradley
Siebert, Filkin, Heller	rw	
	lw	Lessard, Klein
Callighen, Murphy	ld	Nichols, Jackson
McGowan, Davies	rd	Peters, Coulter
Lamontagne	g	Roberts

Score—Springfield 4, Philadelphia 3. Goals—Dillon 2, Vail and Heller for Springfield; Cahill, Lessard and Andrews for Philadelphia. Referee—R. L. G. MacKenzie and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

The Providence Reds, remained undefeated since Sprague Cleghorn took over the management of the team Dec. 10, by a matter of three seconds in time Saturday night at the Boston Garden in a Canadian-American Hockey League game. After two scoreless, but hard-played periods, the Boston Tigers scored a fortunate goal when Burke slid the puck just over the goal line from scrimmage at 17m. 56s. of the third period and it looked like certain victory, but a furious onslaught by the Reds resulted in an equally fortunate goal to tie with Harrington scoring on a pass from Gaudreault.

The game was one of the best played at the local Garden this week. As a result of the tie the Reds now have won seven and tied two in their last nine games for a total of 16 points out of a possible 18. The referees kept the game well in hand by stern measures, calling some 23 penalties. The overtime period found Providence playing mostly defensive hockey to keep their record intact. The summary:

BOSTON		PROVIDENCE
Loucks, Heyd	lw	Gagnon, Cormier
Walte, Mills	c	
	c	Chapman, Gaudreault, L. Murray
Boyd, Burke, Manning	rw	
	lw	Hart, Harrington
Mackey, Regan	ld	rd, McVicar, Lesieur
Oatman, Contant	rd	
		ld, Desmarais, Lesieur
Reaume	g	E. Murray

Score—Boston 1, Providence 1. Goals—Burke for Boston; Harrington for Providence. Assists—Gaudreault for Providence. Referees—W. J. Stewart and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

GRAHAM TRADED TO CHICAGO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Edward Graham is again wearing the uniform of a Chicago hockey team. He is now playing defense for the Black Hawks with his old team mate, Marvin Wentworth. Graham first won the favor of Chicago ice fans as a wingman with the old Cardinal team when the American Hockey Association had a franchise here. When the local American club suspended operations he was taken over by the Hawks. Later they sent him to Saskatoon, Canada. Last season he was sold to Tulsa. Chicago gets him back in exchange for Ralph F. Taylor and an unstated amount of cash.

FRENCHMEN WIN DOUBLES

PARIS (AP)—Jean Borotra and Andre Glasser of France won the men's doubles title in the French covered courts tennis championship Sunday by defeating the Chileans, Luis and Domingo Torralva, 8—6, 6—4, 12—9.

MILLERS TIE FOR SECOND IN LEAGUE

Play Scoreless Game With St. Louis—Duluth Wins

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Duluth	7	7	5	37	31	21
Kansas City	7	5	6	24	20	19
Minneapolis	8	3	8	35	29	19
Tulsa	5	8	4	25	24	18
St. Louis	6	4	7	35	45	16
St. Paul	4	7	7	24	31	15

RESULTS SATURDAY

Minneapolis 0, St. Louis 0, overtime.
Duluth 2, Tulsa 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Minneapolis tied for second place in the American Hockey Association here Saturday night by playing a scoreless tie with St. Louis. Minneapolis dominated play throughout the game except in the opening moments when the St. Louis forwards flashed to the attack with brilliant stick work.

The home team's return attacks carried the play deep into St. Louis territory and kept it inside the visitors' blue line for moments at a time. Only outstanding brilliance on the part of Kearney, St. Louis goalie, prevented Minneapolis from winning. His stops totalled 49 as compared with 30 for Timmins. The summary:

MINNEAPOLIS		ST. LOUIS
Redding, Crawford	lw	rw, Hill Clarke
Denneny, DePaul	c	Goyer, Acaster
Gordon, Stuart	rw	lw, Headley, Boileau
Bostrom	ld	rd, Breen, Powley
Coutu, Adams	rd	ld, Jamieson
Timmins	g	Kearney

Score—Minneapolis 0, St. Louis 0. Referee—Helmer Grenner, Duluth, and A. J. Conroy, St. Paul. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—A Tulsa sextet that was not equal to the pace set by Duluth of the American Hockey Association failed to penetrate the Hornets' line of defense and were checked continually at the blue line. Duluth defeated Tulsa, 2 to 0, in a game more one-sided than the score indicates, and increased its lead in the standing.

Duluth swept through to an early lead, scoring twice in the opening period. Merrill took a pass from Mitchell and drove the puck past McCusker, goalie, for the first score. During the last minute of the period Mitchell skated through center ice and the defense right to the Tulsa goal, besting McCusker for the second goal. The summary:

DULUTH		TULSA
Forslund, Merrill	lw	Moffatt, Metcalfe
Scott, Mitchell, c	c	Johnson, Sheppard
Goodman, Bergi, Green	rw	
	rw	Marker, Wakeford
Langlois, rd	ld	Trapp, Hansen
Davis, Daley	rd	Williams
Turner	g	McCusker

Score—Duluth 2, Tulsa 0. Goals—Mitchell, Merrill for Duluth. Assists—Mitchell for Duluth. Referees—Alex Irwin, Winnipeg, and Frank T. Winters, Cleveland. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Four-Corner Tie for Lead of League

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	11	2	4	41	25	24
Windsor	10	4	4	62	38	24
Cleveland	9	6	2	47	33	24
Detroit	10	4	4	56	38	24
London	8	2	9	64	54	20
Hamilton	5	2	10	44	48	12
Niagara Falls	3	1	13	36	59	7
Toronto	2	1	13	29	84	5

RESULTS SATURDAY

Cleveland 1, Windsor 1, overtime.
London 3, Buffalo 1.

RESULT SUNDAY

Detroit 3, Hamilton 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich. — A four-cornered tie was created in the International Hockey League for the second time this winter when Detroit Olympics came on with a third-period rush to defeat Hamilton Tigers here Sunday night 3 to 0. A crowd of close to 10,000 fans saw the Detroiters score three times in the third period after being held scoreless in the first two periods. As a result of the Detroit win the local club is now tied once again with Windsor, Cleveland and Buffalo for first place. Bernard Brophy, formerly of Detroit Cougars, scored twice for the Olympics, while McInenly accounted for the other.

DETROIT		HAMILTON
Brophy, Gillie	lw	
	rw	Markle, Hamel, Duncan
Creighton, Newman	rw	
	c	Halliday, Morris
Filmore, Steele	rw	ld, Lauder, Maloney
Evans, Daley	rd	ld, Hoffinger
McInenly, Matte	ld	rd, Fournier
Stuart	g	Masters

Score—Detroit 3, Hamilton 0. Goals—Brophy 2, McInenly for Detroit. Referee—Isaac Masters. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—For the third time in as many meetings this season in the International Hockey League Cleveland and Windsor played a tie game here Saturday night,

SPLIT EXPECTED BY DEMOCRATS IN PRIMARIES

New Combinations May Appear in Carolina Senate Contest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C. — Josiah W. Bailey, Collector of Internal Revenue at Raleigh for eight years under Woodrow Wilson; unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1924, and champion of Alfred E. Smith in the campaign of 1928, announced Jan. 2 he would be a candidate for nomination as United States Senator in the Democratic primary of June, 1930, against F. M. Simmons, Senator who has held the post 30 years and who, in 1928, opposed the nomination of Smith.

This move is regarded in North Carolina as one of the most significant political announcements of recent years.

Simmons and Heflin were the two Southern Senators who declined to support Smith. Heflin has, under a ruling of the Alabama Executive Committee, been barred from participation in the forthcoming primary to succeed himself, but no such action has been suggested in North Carolina, which went against Smith by a majority of 63,000, although it gave the State Democratic ticket a majority a little better than this figure.

Mr. Simmons' opposition to Smith was kindled into positive action as the campaign progressed, and toward the end, in addition to making appeals against the latter through the press, he took the platform against him, addressing large audiences at Raleigh and Durham. From the former city the address was sent out over the radio. Meanwhile, Mr. Bailey, announced opponent of Senator Simmons, made speeches throughout North Carolina in favor of the New York executive.

Mr. Simmons opposed Smith on two main points: opposition to prohibition, and the chairmanship of John J. Raskob. However, when Congress reconvened after President Hoover's inauguration, the Senator showed no "Republican leanings" but remained conspicuous in his attacks on Administration tariff measures and other policies.

Mr. Simmons, a member of the upper branch of Congress from North Carolina for 30 years, has been unopposed for renomination since 1912, when he defeated both William W. Kitchin, former Governor, brother of Claud Kitchin, and Walter Clark, former Chief Justice, by a large majority. It is not thought he would have had opposition this year but for his stand against Smith.

Mr. Bailey's announcement is the forerunner of one of the most vigorous campaigns in the entire South. With the Smith issue still unsettled and with such a large number of Democrats having either not voted at all or for Hoover in the last general election, the political situation is far from normal. It is expected that the Republicans who heretofore have made no serious effort to capture a senatorship from this State, will put forth the man they believe to be their strongest vote getter against the winner of this year's Democratic nomination contest, hoping to gain victory through a divided Democracy. Political forecasters see possible results of the present fight in the 1932 election, when all the major State officers, from Governor down the line, will be voted on.

The result of the primary fight will be watched by partisans in all southern states and the contest promises to be even more significant than that recently waged in Virginia, where both Senators supported Smith.

Now that opposition against Mr. Simmons has been announced, the lines that are to be followed in the forthcoming campaign will be drawn. They will not be even lines such as are usually drawn in factional fights, but zigzagged through the entire political fabric of the Democratic Party in North Carolina. Many of those heretofore closely affiliated in the same causes will be thrown apart, new combinations will appear, and throughout the contest there will flit shadows of the last national election—and Alfred E. Smith.

SWEDEN COMPLAINS OF 'WAVE-SNATCHING'

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—From Sweden comes the report of the first case of radio "wave-snatching." Last summer by what is known as the Prague plan, all European countries agreed to respect the wave-lengths allotted and apart from slight temporary deviations this has been adhered to.

Now Swedish listeners complain that one of their wave-lengths has been swamped by a powerful European station. Owing to the congestion of the ether every available wave-length has been taken, but the Swedish radio authorities are now building a very powerful transmitter which they say will compel listeners on that wave-length to hear Sweden whether desirous to do so or not.

POLAND TO PUT DEBT ACCORD UP TO LEAGUE

WARSAW (AP)—August Zaleski, Foreign Minister, announced Jan. 5 that Poland will ask the League of Nations Council at Geneva to make the Polish-German treaty, renouncing financial claims resulting from the World War, an integral part of the Young reparations plan.

Mr. Zaleski, who will leave shortly for Geneva to attend the League Council, told the press that no agreement between France and Germany could be made at the expense of Poland, adding that the French-Polish alliance is the corner stone of European peace. The Polish-German treaty was signed last fall. It provided for mutual renunciation of such war claims by the two nations.

POLISH TREATY SIGNED

WARSAW (AP)—Ratifications of the conciliation and arbitration treaty by the United States and Poland in August, 1918, were signed Jan. 4 by the American Chargé d'Affaires, Philander L. Cable, and August Zaleski, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Poland.

FARM MARKET UNION IN EAST CALLED BIG NEED

Even Next Door Trade Not Safe, Fort Tells Group in New Jersey

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. — Addressing a state-wide conference of agricultural leaders and business men called to hear the Federal Farm Board's program for New Jersey, Representative Franklin W. Fort (R.), of New Jersey, asserted that unless Jersey farmers, in common with those of other northeastern states, "unite to devise methods of forcing upon the public the great superiority of near-by products, it is certain that farm organizations of the rest of the Nation will take from our eastern farmers even their next-door markets."

As a suggestion for meeting this competition from the distant, but "intelligently and aggressively managed" farmers' organizations, Representative Fort said the producers of the northeast should unite in their marketing, adopt higher standards, and have a trade name.

"When this is done," he predicted, "northeastern agriculture can capitalize the genuine superior quality and freshness of its product by commanding the premium prices it should receive."

Co-operative Basis

Representative Fort, in advancing methods by which farmers of the notheastern states could meet competition from distant areas, proposed the organization of producers on a co-operative basis.

"My thought is," he said, "that representative farmers, aided by business men interested in the welfare of agriculture from New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and New England, should united in the establishment of co-operative organizations within their own states. The Federal Farm Board can aid in the setting up of these co-operatives, which, in turn, should establish a central association to direct the destination of shipments and, above all, to develop ways of forcing upon the public the great superiority of near-byproducts.

"If this is promptly undertaken and properly carried out, I have complete confidence in the future prosperity and well-being of the farmers in New Jersey and other northeastern states. The Federal Farm Board has full power to assist us in working this out, and it remains only for us to show that we have the will and intelligence to avail ourselves of our opportunity."

Research Advised

As a means of enabling growers and shippers to market to the best advantage, Walter P. Hedden of the Port of New York Authority recommended a program of research looking to the establishment of a current market information service which would estimate amounts of food products moving into the markets from other producing areas as well as prospective changes in market demand.

Dr. J. G. Lipman, dean of the State College of Agriculture and director of the state experiment station, in opening the conference, said that "agriculture must change if it is to survive and prosper." It must widen its outlook, he added, reorganize its production and marketing, and think in terms of regional and world conditions.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 10

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Marie Welewska" (Craddock-Terry—WJZ Chain). Napoleon saw her struggling through a crowd, threw her his bouquet of roses, remembering, returned to Warsaw, gave a grand ball in her honor. 8:45.

"Harbor Lights" (WEAF Chain). A story in the Robert Louis Stevenson Treasure Island mood. 9.

"Schradertown" (Schrader — WEAF Chain). Adventures of Gus and Louis, garage men, to the background of Arthur Pryor's band. 9:30.

"In the Parlor" (KGO, KHQ, KECA, KOA). Back in the nineties. 10.

Orchestral

Rochester Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Goossens, conductor (Rochester Chamber of Commerce—WJZ Chain). Three works—overture to "Bartered Bride," by Smetana; "Concerto for Cello and Orchestra," by Saint Saëns; Mozart's "Symphony in D." 3:15.

Pacific Feature Hour (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Teutons Wagner, Waldteufel and Von Weber, Slavs Tchaikovsky, Rubinstein and Glinka, by concert orchestra directed by Max Dolin, coming from the NBC's San Francisco studios. 4:15.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Viennese musicale. 11.

Vocal Ensemble

Choristers, male octet (WJZ Chain). 8.

Vocal and Instrumental

Alma Kitchell, contralto; John Seagle, baritone; Ludwig Laurier, conductor (WEAF Chain). Miss Kitchell, born in Superior, Wis., is Cincinnati Conservatory trained; Mr. Seagle is Frenchborn, Missouri-schooled son of Oscar Seagle, well-known singing teacher and member of National Cavaliers' Male Quartet of radio fame. Entire production dedicated to WHAS, Courier-Journal station in Louisville. 12 m.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers' Male Quartet; Rosario Bourdon, conductor (Cities Service—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Miss Dragonette joins the favored class wherein reside Olive Palmer, Vaughn De Leath and others, that of exclusive services to one production, and, fair enough, say we. Thus a radio jewel retains its setting, and a Friday evening institution continues. 8.

"Johnny" Marvin, vocalist; vocal group; Josef Koestner, conductor (Armour—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Well-known "song plugger" and industrious recorder. 8:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; Victor Arden, conductor (Armstrong — WJZ Chain transcontinental). Solo, "My Little Bateau," by Miss Bennett, and duet, "Carolina Moon," southern numbers by quartet, "New Moon" music and modern pieces in jazz idiom by orchestra. 10.

Songsters, Negro quartet; Billy Artz and orchestra (Planters—WEAF Chain). Ladera operetta, Negro spirituals, several modern pieces, and Strauss waltz are of interest. 10.

"Footlights" (KGO, KECA). In the musical comedy manner, with Gail Taylor, soprano; Irving Kennedy, tenor; orchestra directed by Max Dolin. 8.

Pacific Nomads (KGO, KHQ, KOA). Musical vagabondage by Charles Hart's orchestra, with soloists; Lucile Kirtley, soprano; Cesare Linden, violinist. 10:30.

Service Bands

United States Marine Symphony Orchestra, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor (WEAF Chain). From concert auditorium in Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. 3.

United Stites Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor (CBS transcontinental). One hour with the "jackies." 4.

Recitalists

Pauline Haggard, contralto and pianist (WJZ Chain). Singing four popular selections, including the well-known Bill," from "Show Boat" and Palmgren's "May Night" on the piano. 6:45.

Norman Sweetser, baritone (WJZ Chain). Four ballads and three Negro spirituals by NBC announcer, accompanied by Kathleen Stewart, staff pianist. 8:30.

William Cameron, harpist; Benjamino Grobani, baritone; George Pepper, violinist; Theodore Saidenberg, pianist (CBS transcontinental). Artist pupils of such well-known teachers as S. Salzedo, De Gogorza, Auer and Kaufman. 10:30.

"Piano Pictures" (KGO, KECA). Two-piano work by Phyllida Ashley and Aileen Fealy on familiar concert works of Tchaikovsky, Schubert, Granados, Scharwenka, Strauss and Brahms. 8.

"Green Room" (KGO, KOA). Gwyngfi Jones, tenor; Arion Trio, which is as familiar to western listeners as the eastern Parnassus Trio. 9:30.

Musical Information

"Music Inspired by Legends"; "Dance Forms" (NBC—WEAF and WJZ Chains). Two half-hour divisions of Music Appreciation Hour, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, with the assistance of a symphony orchestra. 11 a. m.

"The World in Music" (WEAF, WTAG, WWJ, KSD, KGO). Critic, writer and editor of "The Musical Digest." 6:45

Rhythmic Music

Smith Ballew's orchestra (WJZ Chain). From one of New York's many "dine and dance" places. 1.

Vincent Lopez and his Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). One hour from the nautically-inclined, Urban-decorated ballroom. 1.

Ben Pollack and his orchestra (CBS transcontinental). Three celebrities promised. 11:30.

Arthur Warren's Park Central Orchestra (WEAF Chain). One hour of musical show and picture tunes. 12.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (KGO, KHQ, KOMO). Final network hour by San Francisco singing, entertaining band. 11.

Popular Vocal

May Breen and Peter De Rose (WJZ Chain). Accompanying themselves on ukulele and piano. 7:15.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare (Interwoven-WJZ Chain transcontinental). 9.

"John and Ned" (Union Oil-NBC Pacific). 8:45.

Talks

"Wise Giving," Homer Folks (WEAF Chain). Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association, in the "March of Events" period. 5:15.

Dixies Circus (Individual Drinking Cup—WJZ Chain). Stories of the sawdust ring by "Uncle Bob" Sherwood, well-known circus trouper. 7:30.

League of Nations Tenth Anniversary Dinner (WOR). Scheduled address by Gen. Jan C. Smuts, co-author of the Covenant of the League, from the Hotel Commodore, New York City. 9.

The Listener Speaks

IT SEEMS as though a new field of interests for radio listeners is opened up nearly every day just at present. A few years ago, the word "adaption" was most frequently heard in connection with motion pictures, but now it is even more closely associated with the radiocasting studio.

And the encouraging thing about it is that the microphone seems to get along much better with material adapted for its use than did the watchful eye of the camera. In place of the tide of opprobrium which greeted many well-known books and plays after they had passed through the "standardizing" and "popularizing" hands of the film directors, radio presentations based upon similar originals are meeting with a warm and often well-deserved welcome.

The reason for this greater success no doubt is that so much more is left to the imagination by the newer medium. More thought is required on the part of the listener, too, so that his own activity in this direction helps to give him a feeling that he is actually joining in whatever may be going on.

The premiere of a new series of radio adaptations which promise to be unusually entertaining was heard through the WJZ network on Sunday evening at 9:15. Booth Tarkington's "Penrod," one of the most pleasantly entertaining characters in American fiction, made his bow—and fell immediately into laughable trouble. The period came to an end fortunately just before the uncomfortable aftermath of the affair. We had convincing evidence that a stern parent would run no risk of spoiling the child by sparing the rod but we ourselves were spared the harrowing sounds of the process.

Julian Street, NBC continuity writer, whose father collaborated with Booth Tarkington in writing "The Country Cousin," had prepared this presentation in which Penrod's famous day dream in school brought about the touching story of an aunt's domestic troubles, which story had no more substantial basis than a recently viewed moving picture.

Mr. Street did an excellent piece of work. The descriptive passages spoken by the announcer adhered fairly closely to the book and were most sympathetically and humorously given. The picture of Penrod's dream of floating out through the school room window to the plaudits of his astonished fellow scholars was particularly good. The large part of the presentation which was directly dramatized could hardly have been better planned or executed either. In fact, it seems that the microphone is to do full justice both to the 12-year-old boy and to the writer of his adventures.

Since practically everyone enjoys hearing of the escapades of a genuine boy, as long as he is not one of their own immediate household or a next door neighbor, it is certain that this half hour period is going to be enjoyed by a very wide audience—some of whom may be successfully tempted to procure the lately issued volume of Penrod's further adventures.

D. M.

'KEEPLAWS' FORMED AS CRIME DETERRENT

WADESBORO, N. C. (AP)—Plans for organizing school children throughout the Nation into a "Keep Laws League" to combat crime and disrespect for the law were made here Jan. 2 at a meeting of the first "Keeplaws" chapter of the United States.

Speakers said the "Keeplaws" idea had received the indorsement of President Hoover and other prominent national and state officials and a number of civic and patriotic organizations.

'I'M THROUGH,' SAYS SHEARER, 'ON BIG NAVY'

Too Much Mud Spattered, He Tells Audience at His 'Farewell'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—William B. Shearer has just made his farewell appearance in the rôle of a "big navy" advocate at a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall. Mr. Shearer's announcement that he was through campaigning for what he considered adequate American naval armament came at the close of an address on what was billed as the "Inside Story of 10 Years of International Intrigue Against the United States Sea Power." He declared that the was tired of the campaign.

"I have had enough," he continued. "The only reward I have received for all the work I have done is to have a lot of imported mud spattered over me."

Mr. Shearer's so-called inside story revealed little more than a retelling from his own viewpoint of his testimony before the Senate Investigation Committee in connection with his activities as a propagandist at the naval conference of 1927 and as a lobbyist at Washington in employ of shipbuilding companies.

He answered categorically 10 questions which James V. McClintic (D.), Representative from Oklahoma, addressed to him in a telegram on Saturday. In reply to the ninth question, which asked if he had been requested to keep secret his employment by the shipbuilding interests, Mr. Shearer said that such a request had been made to him, "because the pacifist and international power in this country, with unlimited money at its command, makes it difficult for anybody to stand up for anything in national defense."

The replies to the McClintic questionnaire, however, brought out little that has not already been printed about Mr. Shearer and his activities. His address was characteristic of him, punctuated as it was with frequent charges against men in high places. Indeed, one of these charges was that a high official of the Government had warned him that, unless he abandoned his campaign for a big navy, he would be "framed." He declared that he had been spied upon by agents of the Navy Department, and attributed what he termed an inadequate building program to politics.

He referred to his efforts to get a naval base in California and said that when authorization for the base was obtained it was built 25 miles inland. He named the numerous British bases and declared that the United States kept its navy in the Pacific and its naval bases in the Atlantic.

Mr. Shearer went into details regarding his view of the naval limitation conference in Washington in 1922 and criticized the men who were responsible for the drafting and the acceptance of the provisions relative to the American Navy.

Likewise he discussed his view of the Geneva conference, which, it was charged, he had been responsible for torpedoing. He denied this charge emphatically, declaring that the real reason for the failure of the Geneva parley was to be found in President Hoover's Armistice Day address, wherein the President demanded naval parity.

"The failure of the Geneva conference," he said, "was due to the American demand for a treaty of parity or no treaty."

BATTLESHIPS PRESENT ACUTE ISSUE TO POWERS

(Continued from Page 1)

the onward march of civilization dictate the necessity of success at London.

Another reason why the London conference is expected to succeed has only recently been realized fully outside of official circles. The pressing problem to be solved is not cruiser construction, parity with Great Britain or some restriction of submarine building. It is rather a solution of the battleship question, which will be raised in an acute form in 1932 and again in 1936 when the Washington treaties terminate.

Limiting Construction

Unless a new limit is put on battleship construction at London, deferring building at least until 1942 or restricting the size of dreadnoughts to 35,000 tons, a new race in construction is bound to begin.

The real reason for the calling of the London Conference, all other evidence to the contrary notwithstanding, was the necessity to curb battleship construction. Japan and Great Britain in particular, cannot afford a race in capital ships, and France and Italy have decided to drop out of the race. The United States is not so hard pressed financially as the others, but the saving of $500,000,000 in the next 10 years is alluring even to an American budget maker and even in big navy circles.

It is true, of course, that Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, recently declared to the press that he was as firmly attached to the battleship as anybody, believing it to be the "core of the fleet" and "the infantry of the sea."

Yet, with the highest admiration for Colonel Stimson's motives, it must also be pointed out that if the United States wants battleship limitation, and is convinced that the other powers are equally agreeable, the best way to secure it, and to obtain a quid pro quo in an auxiliary craft agreement and a political settlement as well, is to evince profound attachment to the battleship.

Some agreement on the battleship question may therefore be confidently forecast. If nothing else proceeds out of the meetings at London, they will be successful. Yet much more may be expected: Some kind of auxiliary craft limitation, if not reduction; some statement about large submarines; and in particular some kind of political agreement like the four-power Pacific treaty, which was so notably the great success of the Washington Conference. The sweetening of the Pacific situation after 1922 is finally being recognized as one of the turning points in twentieth century politics. President Hoover and Colonel Stimson would like a similar triumph for their Administration, but the exact nature of such an achievement, as well as the chances of its appearance, are still infinitely speculative.

New York Judges Buy Jobs, Thomas Claims

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Declaring that it is "common belief" that New York magistrates pay for their appointments, Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, in letters to the majority and minority leaders of the State Senate and Assembly, has just demanded an investigation into the administration of justice in the magistrates' court with a view to determining "the moral or mental capacity of many magistrates for a proper performance of their duties."

Mr. Thomas cited as a case in point the recent naming of John F. Hylan, former mayor of New York, to the children's court in Brooklyn, and asserted that this appointment was reward for Mr. Hylan's withdrawal from the mayoralty campaign last fall as an opponent of Tammany. Expressing the opinion that the appellate division lacked sufficient authority to conduct such an investigation adequately and that the Bar Association without power to subpœna would get nowhere," Mr. Thomas urged the legislative body to "a thoroughgoing, non-political inquiry, looking not only to the preparation of particular charges against particular magistrates, if such are warranted, but also to constructive changes in the system of choosing magistrates, removing magistrates and administering the duties of their office."

He gave as his reason for demanding an investigation at this time the reports that Republicans had under consideration the vesting in the Governor, instead of in the Mayor, the power to appoint magistrates. A state inquiry should precede such an action, he asserted, in view of the fact that the authority had been exercised unwisely in both instances.

G. O. P. 'Shake-Up' Begun in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Complete reorganization and rehabilitation of the Republican Party in New York City and State is to be undertaken under plans by a committee just named by Richard W. Lawrence, president of the National Republican Club and head of the Bankers-Commercial Security Company. This committee includes Republican leaders in business, banking, law and politics.

Mr. Lawrence named the committee on authorization of the National Republican Club following the Democratic landslide in the elections last November. He said the immediate objective will be to put the party in a position to carry on an active campaign for the election of a Republican Governor and the rest of the state ticket next fall.

Numerous suggestions already have been made for the reorganization of the party, Mr. Lawrence said, and several members of the committee have given much thought to the subject. He refused, however, to discuss these plans, saying they would be referred to the committee, which would act on them. He recalled that the National Republican Club was organized 50 years ago to build up the party after it had been defeated in two state campaigns.

New York's G. O. P. Leader Under Fire

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The resignation of William J. Maier as chairman of the Republican State Committee has been demanded by W. Kingsland Macy, chairman of the Suffolk County Republican Committee and one of those who originally supported Mr. Hoover for President, in a letter to Mr. Maier just made public here. He charges "proved incapacity for dealing with the party's problems." Among the charges against Mr. Maier's leadership, Mr. Macy listed his "shelving of any and all attempts to institute a legislative investigation when one of the notorious scandals in the history of the State developed in the Banking Department."

Mr. Macy also cited Mr. Maier's opposition to the formation of an executive committee of the state organization to permit more effective functioning, by affording the various sections of the State a hearing in party councils.

Mr. Maier's only comment on Mr. Macy's letter was:

"You can just say that I laughed."

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA RECEIVES $35,000 GIFT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga.—The University of Georgia has received $35,000 for scholarships and for the establishment of the Henry L. Richmond research fellowship in chemistry, from Mrs. Richmond of this city, and her mother, Mrs. B. F. Bullard, of Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Richmond gave $25,000 for the research fellowship in addition to other gifts, including phototypes of 12 issues of the historic Georgia Gazette, at one time published in Savannah. The present of $10,000 given by Mrs. Bullard is for scholarships. The faculty of the university points out that through the contributions it has been possible to expand and materially enhance the work done by the chemistry department.

ATTACK MADE IN RUSSIA ON HOLDING CHRISTMAS

MOSCOW (AP)—Atheistic and anti-religious societies generally throughout the Soviet Union on Jan. 6 began a three-day onslaught against the Russian Orthodox Christmas celebration.

Communists wish to suppress Christmas entirely as a holiday and to make it an ordinary working day. In factories, theaters, clubs, barracks and schools vigorous attacks against the church began.

PAROLE BOARD CHANGES SOUGHT FOR NEW YORK

Prison Association Urges Full Time and Well Paid Commissioners

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Appointment of three full-time commissioners to take the place of the present parole board is urged in the report which the Prison Association of New York will present to the Legislature.

In making the announcement, the association revealed that 23 other recommendations, dealing with housing conditions among prisoners, increase of industrial opportunities, reorganization of the county jail system and other phases of prison administration, are included in its eighty-fifth annual report, prepared by Edwin O. Holter, president, and E. R. Case, general secretary.

The parole commissioners recommended by the association would have broader duties than the existng parole board. They would have the additional task of considering applications for executive clemency. Final action, however, "would be limited to making recommendations to the Governor." Each commissioner would receive a minimum salary of $7500 and the Governor would be authorized to increase the stipend, if necessary, to obtain the highest type of persons available for the work.

New prisons, the association holds, should be limited to a capacity of 1200 or 1500 persons, so as to encourage personal contact between the warden and the prisoners, "which experience has shown to be vital in the process of reformation."

The report urges an adequate number of parole officers, or about one for each 75 paroled prisoners; it recommends abolition of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island and its replacement by an institution that might be built at Warwick on State owned property. It also recommends establishment of a five to 10 year modernization program for all prisons, erection of new industrial buildings to prevent idleness among prisoners, classification of various types of prisoners with a view to segregation and investigation of complaints that "third degree" methods are used.

It calls attention to the possibilities presented by two new types of prisons, one of the dormitory type, without cell blocks or walls for the most tractable prisoners, and another especially designed for so-called incorrigibles, and urges a special study of their value.

It urges that county jails be taken over by the State and placed under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Correction and characterized the present system as filled with "glaring defects" and offering "little chance for the development of systematic industry and reformative influences."

The report criticizes as far too high the cost of the new prison at Attica, estimated at between $7,500,000 and $12,000,000, urges abolition of the women's prison at Auburn and establishment of a training school for guards with a salary range from $2000 to $2500 for such posts.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man with sales and executive experience desires position in active growing business. S-93, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1304
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 0186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1409 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7696
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5085
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7340
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 2004
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Small heated apartments, $32.50 up; references required. Apply office, 454 Huntington Ave.

LADY to share comfortably furnished apartment; cooking privileges; $27.50 per month. MISS NANNIE A. HUNDLEY, Apt. 22, 1409 Irving St., Washington, D. C. Columbia 2346-W.

NEW YORK CITY, 17 West 95th—Beautiful large 1-room unfurnished apartment; bath, kitchenette, all improvements; $65 monthly.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

FIRST-CLASS service to 4 or 5 people; owner driving 7-passenger sedan to Miami; $50 each. BERT MORSE, 67 Kenny Ave., Merrick, L. I., N. Y.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 0585

FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial opportunities for men and women.
2 West 45th Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

HELP WANTED

COUPLE to run private farm 60 miles from New York City; state past experience and salary expected. G-42, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue., New York City.

WANTED—An all around newspaper artist who has had a general experience in layout work for half-tone; simple map drawing; touching up photographs, and simple pen portrait work; some illustration. M-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MAID wanted for general housework, small family. Call 3 to 6 p. m. So. Orange 3090 (New Jersey) 263 Winthrop Terrace.

MOTHER'S HELPER with practical experience, help care young infant; light housework; day work. Box B-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave. N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOAD WANTED
New York or vicinity at once.
NOBLE R. STEVES
184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Talbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK, Fifth Ave.-45th St. (French Building)—Desirable private office, furnished or unfurnished, in small suite with joint use of reception room; suitable for out-of-town representative, attorney, or other highest class tenant; rental reasonable for value received; terms discussed. Telephone Vanderbilt 8085 or write "Real Estate," Room 406, 551 Fifth Avenue.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's attractive front office three evenings. 11 West 42nd. Schuyler 4440, Chickering 9272.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PRINTING

PRINTING — 250 20-lb. bond letterheads, $2; billheads, envelopes, cards, same price; combination, $7; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 18 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
ELIZABETH LOCKE BOGART
(Realtor)
44 Drake Road Tel. 189

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; beautiful view New York harbor; 5 minutes' Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 5500

BOSTON, The Cairns, 288 Commonwealth Ave.—Very desirable double and two single rooms available after January 1, 1930.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 724 Riverside—Light, cosy room for 1, private bath, kitchenette, elevator; references. Susquehanna 6971 evenings.

N. Y. C. (79th) 410 West End, 5 8—Pleasant single and double room, kitchen privilege; quiet, convenient location; reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY, 504 W. 112th, Apt. 4 B—Bright room, adjoining bathroom, shower; $7; elevator. Cathedral 3725.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON
New Residential Hotel (630 Rooms)
23 Lexington Avenue at 23rd Street
Ten Minutes from Everywhere
A Block from Gramercy Park
NEW YORK CITY
Tastefully furnished single room homes, each bedroom with private bathroom, beds with special box springs and mattress; for young men and women; popular priced restaurant; luxurious lounge, library and solarium. $12.50 to $17.50 weekly.
No lease required.
Operated by Barth Hotels Corporation.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED by refined woman, position as secretary-companion or general attendant. Box A-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG refined woman, busy first part of day, would like care of children after school; good references; experienced. Box C-54, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TO LET — FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, 2025 E. 29th St.—2-room kitchenette apartment; cozy, quiet, heat, gas, electric; adults; $50. Sheepshead 6451.

N. Y. C., 121 Madison Ave., Cor. 30th—Attractive 7-room duplex apartment, completely furnished; can be seen in morning; evenings by appointment. G. TRASK.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION

ADA C. HALL
TEACHER OF SINGING
Specialist in tone work, all voices. Pupils prepared all branches of profession. 60 W. 76th Street, N. Y. C. Endicott 9104.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

Delaware

WILMINGTON

M. A. BAILEY
Infants' and Children's Wear to 14 Years
227 West Ninth Street Tel 2-8225
AGENCY SIMPLEX FLEXIE SHOES
Wilmington, Delaware

SEE NEXT PAGE

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

A Theatre Guild Production
METEOR
GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Sat., New Year's & Thurs.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evgs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. C. Sherriff

TOWN HALL, WED. EVE., JAN 8, 8:30
DAI BUELL
PIANIST
Recital Mgt. Arthur Judson (Steinway)

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents
Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN FLAVIN
NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave.
Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed. & Sat.

BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of B'y. Evs. 8:50.
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
WM. HODGE in
INSPECTOR KENNEDY
By MILTON HERBERT GROPPER and EDNA SHERRY

It Never Rains
A New Comedy
NOW AT ELTINGE THEATRE
West 42nd Street
Evgs. 8:50. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40.

MAJESTIC 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
The International Musical Triumph
A WONDERFUL NIGHT
"DIE FLEDERMAUS"
By JOHANN STRAUSS
Evenings 600 Seats $1 to $3

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Delaware

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

Wilmington Hardware & Rubber Company
HARDWARE and TOOLS
Federal Tires
Toys, Household Furnishings
220 West Tenth Street

Jas. T. Mullin & Sons
Incorporated
Wilmington, Delaware
A House of Service For All People

Telephone 217
House Furnishings
Paints and Brushes
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.
No. 507 Market Street
Wilmington, Del.

Stern & Co.
Wilmington's Friendly Home of Furniture
7TH & SHIPLEY STREETS
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
Radios Rugs
Furniture

The M. MEGARY & SON COMPANY
FURNITURE
FLOOR COVERING
DRAPERIES
CHINA
SIXTH AND TATNALL STREETS

I. Elmer Perry Co.
Dependable Coal
Dependable Service
Phone 2-3212
29th and Boulevard Wilmington, Del.

MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER
SILVERSMITH
Dial 2-3613
831 Market St., Wilmington, Del
EXCLUSIVE JEWELRY SERVICE SINCE 1879

T. Edward Kincaid
5 and 7 EAST SIXTH STREET
WILMINGTON, DEL.
New Smyrna Figs
35c lb:
Malaga 7 Crown Raisins
45c lb.

Pittsburgh
Independent Oil Co.
Use Pittsburgh Ethyl Gasoline
Pittsburgh Regular Gasoline
and 100% Pennsylvania Oil
Market & 12th Sts Orange & 6th Sts.
Market & D Sts. 1619 Penn Ave.
Wilmington Del

Gawthrop & Brother Co.
Plumbing and Heating
705 Orange Street
Wilmington, Del.

Crosby & Hill Company
DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

IDA L. BALDWIN
Ladies' Shoes and Hosiery
EXCLUSIVELY
9 E. Ninth Street, Wilmington, Del.

CARTLEDGE FLOWER SHOP
10th and Orange Sts. Wilmington, Del.
Phone 6121

EDWARD COLTON
Men's and Women's Clothing
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing and Renovating
115 W. Ninth Street Wilmington, Del.
Phone 2-3012

Dist. of Columbia

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1729 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

GEO. R. GRAY
Printing and Publishing
1432 K St. N. W. S. E. Cor. 15th
Phone Main 7014

BERGMANN'S
Dry Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
Office—1006 H St., N. W.
Phone District 3305
Plant—Lee Highway, Rosslyn, Va.
Phone Clarendon 200

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Maryland

BALTIMORE

FOR MEN
Nunn-Bush
The Ankle-Fashioned Oxford
HENRY'S
115-117 East Baltimore Street

New York

ONEIDA

Heating and Plumbing of the Better Kind
Frigidaire and Oil-O-Matic Dealers
SPRINGER PLUMBING & HEATING CO., Inc.
159 Cedar Street, ONEIDA, N. Y.

Virginia

LYNCHBURG

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
Our New Store
is quite complete with a full line of fresh merchandise. It is always a pleasure to serve you.
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds
of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
912 MAIN ST LYNCHBURG, VA.

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See W. R. C. DAMERON
614 KRISE BLDG.

G. A. COLEMAN CO.
Beautiful Shoes
We have the famous
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
in the latest styles
910 MAIN ST LYNCHBURG, VA.

ADAMS & COBBS
The
"Sta-Kleen Store"
618 MAIN STREET, LYNCHBURG

NEWPORT NEWS

DRY GOODS SHOES
BESKIN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE Inc.
2400-02 Jefferson Ave.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Clothiers to the entire family

For Music and Musical Instruments
PATRONIZE
E. MC D. GEMMELL
2613 WASHINGTON AVENUE

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

Schmelz National Bank
Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

FARROW & HORNE
Cleaners and Dyers
Shoe Repairing
Also Bargains in New Shoes
35TH ST. & HUNTINGTON AVE.
PHONE 2096

NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
QUALITY, SERVICE and REASONABLE PRICES

LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE
The Broadway Department Store
Newport News, Va.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE

ICE—COAL—WOOD
We are the sole distributors of the famous Berwind White Run of the Mine coal which is fully guaranteed by us
PHONES 701 and 80
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

CHESAPEAKE TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
Local & Long Distance Hauling
228 23rd Street Phone 742

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2918 WASHINGTON AVE.

NORFOLK

MEMBER FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY
Wm. J. Newton
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.

George W. Thomas & Co.
Shoes and Hosiery
Southland Hotel 339 Granby St.
Tel. 23768

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

The Malvern Shop
Hosiery—Gloves—Lingerie
108 W. Freemason Street

RICHMOND

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Golflex Tailored Wear

POOLES PEWTER TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
Second at Broad Street

Call Boulevard 4783
BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING

WEST END MARKET
117 N. Robinson Richmond
Bv'd 513 Bv'd 7100
Fresh Country Eggs
OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRY SAUCE

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Dabney & Co.
Broad at 5th
Shoes for the Entire Family

Fuel of All Kinds
SAMUEL H. COTTRELL & SONS
1103 W. Marshall Blvd. 2800

MOSMILLER—Florist
Richmond's Reliable Florist
115 E. Main Phones Mad. 1117-1118

Weiler Service Station
Amoco Gas
Allen Ave. at Broad Blvd. 4585

BONCILLA BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

SWOPES
Cleaning and Dyeing
3112 W. Cary 213 N. First
Blvd. 8593 Mad. 1183

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
308 East Grace St. Mad 1982

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

RICHMOND
(Continued)

SARAH LEE KITCHEN
701 West Grace RICHMOND, VA.

Plum Pudding (Hard Sauce)
Fruit Cake— Mince Pie
Lady Baltimore Cake
Beaten Biscuits

J. FRANK JONES
Interior Furnishings
4th at Grace Mad. 1245
Richmond, Va.

PRINTING
T. S. LEAKE 6 So. 6th St.
Ran. 391
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

F. F. APT
FLORIST 218 N. Second Phone Ran. 1617
Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

JAMES RIVER OIL COMPANY
Nicholson and Lester Streets
Richmond, Va. Mad. 3610
PRODUCTS of PETROLEUM

"BINDER'S"
makes you beautiful
Beauty Salon Millinery *Ladies' Ready-to-Wear*
509 EAST GRACE ST.

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W MAIN
Blv'd 3340

ROANOKE

You'll like shopping at HANCOCK'S —Roanoke's Metropolitan Department Store.
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
601-609 S. Jefferson St.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Walk-Over
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
204 South Jefferson Street
Roanoke, Va.

"Dedicated to Better Homes"
REID & CUTSHALL FURNITURE
209-11 Campbell Avenue, West
Opposite Municipal Building
Roanoke's
Leading Department Store

S. H. HEIRONIMUS & Co.
"Our Word Is Our Bond"
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
BUSH & HANCOCK, Inc.
Men's Furnishings and Clothing
208 S. Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va.

Colonial-American National Bank
Roanoke, Virginia
4% Paid on Savings

KLENSALL CLEANING and DYE WORKS Inc.
806 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia
"By our work we are known. By our service we have grown."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
Phones 661—662

VISIT
Spigels Beauty Shop
Expert Operators Ready to Serve You
Phone 803 27 CAMPBELL AVENUE

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
418 SO. JEFFERSON, BOXLEY BLDG.
ROANOKE, VA.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rochelle News Stand, Union Station; Grace Dodge Shop, No. Capitol and E Sts. Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St. N. W.; Marty's Store 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau Arlington Bldg.; J. A. Burch 1016 H St., N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road, N. W.; Capitol News Co. 227 B St., N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Charles E. Phillips News Stand, National Press Bldg.; Carlton Hotel News Stand.
MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station.
Cumberland—Fort Cumberland Hotel News Stand.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg. 9th and Main Sts.
Newport News—Belmont News Stand 2603 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Solomons News Co., 8th and Broad Sts. Union News Co., Broad St. Station
WEST VIRGINIA
Clarksburg—J. P. Darrow's News Stand
Wells Hotel, Pike News Stand, Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel
Huron—Sherman & Moe, 205 Dakota Ave.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand
Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—Fred Fabrling, Wheeler Steel Corp. Bldg.; McLure Hotel Lobby.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

HUNTINGTON

We wish you
the fullest measure
of happiness and
prosperity
for the new year
FIRST HUNTINGTON NATIONAL BANK
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

QUALITY WORKMANSHIP
PHONE 4121
PARCEL POST SERVICE
FOX
Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
HUNTINGTON CHARLESTON
PORTSMOUTH

January Clearances
January is a month of bargains at Bradshaw-Diehls. Items from stock are reduced in price and new items are offered at advantageous price concessions.
Bradshaw-Diehl Co.

Va-per Permanent Wave Shop
LUCY MAY GREEN
840 6TH AVENUE
Opposite Pritchard Hotel.
Tel. 5097 Huntington, W. Va.

DAVID FAIER
Tailoring Clothing
Furnishings
841 THIRD AVENUE

PORTRAITS
by PHOTOGRAPHY
W. ARCHIBALD WALLACE
1022½ Fourth Ave., Huntington, W. Va

INSURANCE
The G. DON MILLER INSURANCE CO.
Day and Night Bank Building

SHERRARD MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICED HATS
In the Center of the Shopping District.
941 THIRD AVENUE

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
Phone 23394

Huntington 4141
Parkersburg 600
Charleston 7600
BLACK and WHITE CABS

$7 SEALE STYLE SHOES SURELY SATISFY
330 TENTH ST., HUNTINGTON, W. VA

LA VOGUE MILLINERY
Distinctive and Individual
1049 FOURTH AVENUE

FOR MEN
Nunn-Bush
The Ankle-Fashioned Oxford
GEO. H. WRIGHT CO.
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

COOKSEY DEPARTMENT STORE
Dry Goods,
Shoes and Furnishings
303 Bridge St., Huntington, W. Va.

WHEELING

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
1129 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va.
932 4th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PRIVATE SALOON CAR for hire by hour, day or longer periods, with owner-driver; terms moderate. Apply J. MORRIS, 33 Western Rd., Ealing, London. Phone Ealing 1945.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LEXHAM MANSIONS HOTEL
34 to 38 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, London, W. 8.
Lift; gas fires, bedrooms with baths attached; night porter; inclusive terms from £3.13.6. per week, 12/- per day.
Telephone Western 6471-6472
Telegrams: COSILY, KENS., LONDON

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Kelvin 8289.)

LONDON—Business ladies & students, a refined, comfortable home, just opened, at 9 Belsize Avenue (5 minutes Belsize tube or Swiss Cottage); excellent plain cooking, well-appointed house; inclusive terms, breakfast, dinner, full week-ends, sharing large rooms 30/-, double 25/-, single 42/-. JANE GRAVES. Phone 4021 Primrose Hill.

LONDON, Near Gloucester Road Tube — Ladies' small residential club, specially comfortable; good food; from 2 gns, partial board. 17 Collingham Place, S. W. 5.

QUANTOCK HOUSE
Guest House for Professional Women
LONDON—Quiet home with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden, constant hot water, gas fires, partial board, good cuisine; excellent tube & bus service; from 2 gns. MISS COOMBS, 17 Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell 2680.

SEAFORD—Home from home; paying guests received; lovely garden, sea, country; buses pass gate. FUNNELL, The Poplars.

SERVICE BED-SITTINGROOMS
Brabham Gardens, London, S. W. 5—Breakfast and dinner served in each room; divan beds, gas fires, laundry for tenants' use; from 45/- inclusive. Phone Kens. 9474. K-1174. The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TEMPLE HOUSE GUEST HOUSE
SURREY—Permanent guests received. Happy home surroundings. Attractive gardens. 15 minutes from Waterloo, 2 minutes from Surbiton Station.
ANGLESEA ROAD, SURBITON
Tel. Kingston 0730 Proprietress Mrs. Headlong

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study and for those needing rest and experienced care. Write or phone MISS BRANFORD, MISS M. ARMSTRONG, 119 Lansdowne Rd., W. 11 (near Kensington Park Rd.). Park 3140.

COOKERY LESSONS

COOKING FOR THE HOME
Take the 5 days' course of practical instruction by the Huron Method. Address RM/KVFS, London, W. C. 1.

CORSETIERE

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by Mme. B. FESTA
12 Baker St., W. 1. Tel. Welbeck 6439

DANCING

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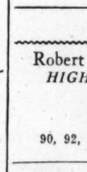
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: WILLIAM HOGARTH.

Where: England.

When: Seventeenth to eighteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English artist whose great achievement lay in his humorous and satirical depiction upon canvas of the world which he knew. As a youth he evidenced a talent for drawing and so was apprenticed to a silver-plate engraver, whose shop stood near Leicester Fields, London. Later he set up as an engraver on his own account, busy with coats of arms and shop bills, also "plates for booksellers." But he was not content to pause there. With the idea of widening the scope of his work, he studied at an art school founded by Sir James Thornhill, his future father-in-law; but his later triumph was due less to such conventional training than to his own gift for perceiving and retaining vivid images of each detail which made up the contemporary scene.

In 1734 came the publication of his first original plate, which marked the beginning of that extraordinary series of clever satirical prints with which Hogarth sought to teach moral lessons to his fellows. Though he did some book-illustrating and left a certain impress as a painter of portraits, it is for his pictures of eighteenth century life that Hogarth is remembered. "I wished," he once said, "to compose pictures on canvas, similar to representations on the stage. . . . My picture is my stage, and men and women my players."

Thus we have with marvelous clarity the world which Hogarth knew. To modern eyes the subjects which he chose, together with the manner in which he handled them, are often harsh and unlovely, even grossly offensive; but such was the style of his age. It told its tales with vigor and without varnish. Hogarth did not trouble to veil his thoughts or to treat his themes with delicacy. Through a bold presentation of the horrors and degradations attendant upon an evil life, he sought to expose the follies and weaknesses of the people about him. Without his work our understanding of the eighteenth century in England would be immensely the poorer.

A Word a Day

Eucharist

This word is a shortened form of the early "eucharistia," which was explained in Tyndale's Works as "thankes-geuing." It is used to designate the observance of the Lord's Supper with the appointed emblems of bread and wine used figuratively or symbolically.

Some insight into the celebration of the occasion may be gained by the derivation of the word, which came to us from the Greek εὐχαριστία (eucharistia), literally "a giving of thanks," compounded of εὖ (eu), "well," and χαρίζομαι (charizomai), "I show favor," from χάρις (charis), "favor," closely related to χαρά (chara), "joy," and χαίρειν (chairein), "to rejoice."

Eu'-cha-rist is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled u'-ka-rist, the *u* as in *use*, *a* as in *sofa*, *i* as in *it*.

"The Eucharist is observed by many churches."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

What are some of the flowers to be found in Greenland?—*Home Forum Page*	20
What has supplanted paternalism or force as the basis of unity and success in family life?—*News Section*	20
How is the status of women in China about to be raised?—*Editorial Page*	20
Who is spoken of as "the outstanding internationalist" of the day?—*Editorial Page*	20
What is a "Friendship Treasure Chest"?—*The Children's Page.*	20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: "Wearing suspenders with a belt is a matter of conformity," says a haberdasher's ad. Convexity, however, deserves part of the credit.

Humorist: A critic remarks that goldfish have provided inspiration for three modern poets. And we always imagined that goldfish were such harmless creatures.

Arkansas Gazette: Anyway, we men never called anything for which we had to go to a barber shop two or three times a month a "permanent."

Cincinnati Times-Star: On these cold mornings only the thought of their exalted social position keeps our best families from breakfasting in the kitchen.

Arizona Producer: The complete emancipation of woman will never be accomplished until some one invents a motorised can-opener.

A Quotation for Today

ONE should take good care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure of life as laughter.
—ADDISON

Odds and Ends

Jamboree a Success

The success of the World Jamboree of the Boy Scouts, held near Liverpool last year, is evidenced in the report that there was a surplus of $50,000 for the organization. The total number of visitors paying admissions amounted to 314,422, the highest daily attendance reaching 56,000.

UNUSUAL PAPER!
A German chemist has invented a paper which cannot be burned or torn.

Men Were "Actresses"

In olden times actresses were unknown, the female parts being played by men. In 1662 Charles II is said to have first encouraged women to appear on the stage in England.

All From Rubbish

Through the systematic collection and the profitable disposal of rubbish, a London man has been able to provide a home for 1000 orphans for the past 20 years.

Whistle Blowing

The training of the London Metropolitan police is so thorough that they are even required to master the art of properly blowing their whistles.

Franklin and Fresh Air

Benjamin Franklin is said to have been one of the earliest "fresh air fans." He was appointed by England to prepare plans for ventilating the British Houses of Parliament.

Traveling Movies

A specially built "theater car" attached to the Los Angeles Limited provides motion pictures for train passengers on the route from Los Angeles to Chicago.

Talkies in the Movies

There are estimated to be 3000 amateur talking picture machines in American homes.

The Children's Corner

The Little Puzzlers' Club

The Oblong and Square Puzzle

"HELLO, there, Jack! aren't you coming to our meeting today?" shouted Charlie, as the boys left the school yard together.

"Yes, I'll be right over just as soon as I run home and get my piece of cardboard," replied Jack, and off he sped.

Tuesday afternoon had arrived again at last, and the boys were gathering for the regular meeting of The Little Puzzlers' Club. What exciting times they had had with the puzzles they had made at previous meetings! Each had some experience to relate.

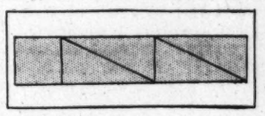
As soon as they had all arrived, and opened the meeting with the usual secret password, Harry took the lead in the discussion about the newest puzzle they were all to make.

"You remember that I said we should each bring a piece of heavy cardboard, measuring just 2 inches wide and exactly 10 inches long. If any of you haven't a piece, I have a few extra ones here." Not one of the boys had failed to bring his piece of cardboard, however, for each was eager to make a new puzzle to add to his collection.

"I think it will be best to make a pattern first," said Harry, "and then we can cut out the pieces later on. This is going to be called the Oblong and Square puzzle."

Laying the long piece of cardboard on the table, he measured off a space 2 inches from one end, and ruled a line, then 4 inches from this line he ruled off another line. Each of the boys followed his example, and made similar lines in their pieces.

"Next we will divide the two long sections in half diagonally," said Harry, as he drew lines from the



upper left corner of each section to the lower right corner.

"There, it's now ready for cutting up," he added.

As soon as each boy had finished making the lines, he proceeded to cut out the pieces, using the lines as guides.

"It seems to me that this would be a good puzzle to make out of thin wood, sometime," said Charlie, and the boys all agreed.

"Now, he continued, "the puzzle is to put these pieces together, first in the form of an oblong, and then as a square. Of course it will be easy for us to make an oblong, as we just cut one up, but it may not be so easy for other people to do it, so that will be one part of the puzzle. The other part is to make a square."

The boys were soon busily engaged in trying the pieces, first this way, then that, sometimes almost getting it, and then finding they were not

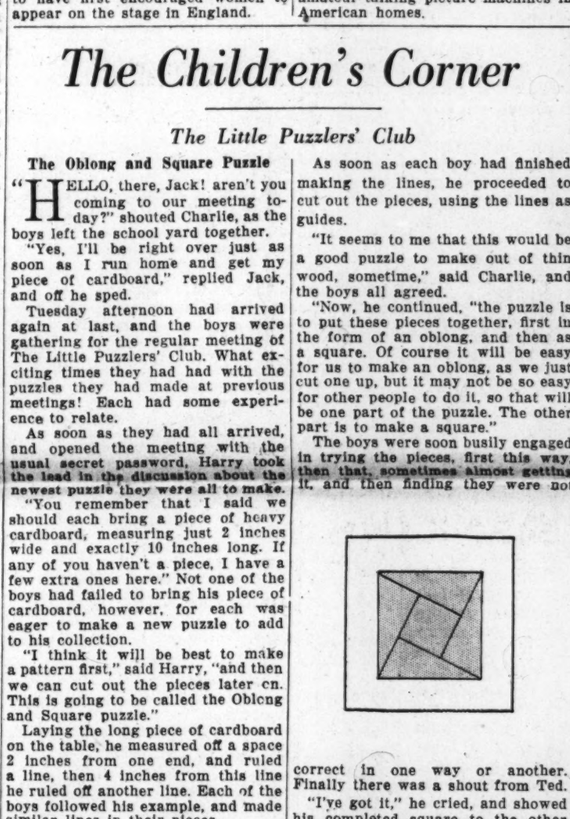
correct in one way or another. Finally there was a shout from Ted.

"I've got it," he cried, and showed his completed square to the other boys, several of whom by this time were just about ready to give up.

"At the next meeting, I suggest that each of you bring a piece of heavy cardboard, about three inches square, some string, and either buttons or washers," said Ted. "I showed my leather and string puzzle to a friend the other day, and he showed me a similar puzzle that I'm sure we can all make."

With that the meeting adjourned, each boy hurrying home to try out the Square and Oblong puzzle on his family.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


The Boss and I got home from Aunt Betty's today and the first thing I did was race around the lawn about ten times—
Sponge happened to see me doing it and she meowed and said: "My goodness! You seem awfully glad to get home! Didn't you have a good time at Aunt Betty's?
"Oh, yes," I said, "I had a good time all right, but it wasn't the kind of good time I was having just now!"
Then I told her about the big house without a yard back lot or anything like that around it that Aunt Betty lives in
After which she seemed to understand why I was so glad to be able to make my feet fly again, and away I went for another dash around the lawn—

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Christmas Family

Wooster, O.

FOR 17 years Mr. and Mrs. Don Foss have given presents at Christmas to their family—but at the Yuletide their family changes! At this time they do not appear to belong to their relatives who are exchanging presents at the holiday season; they become kin to every boy and girl at the Wayne County Children's Home.

Although every child is an orphan all the rest of the year, on this brief eve of Christmas he also experiences the joy of a family—an "uncle" and "aunt" who come not only to take an interest in his Christmas Eve entertainment but also to bring gifts to him.

A few weeks ahead of Christmas Mr. and Mrs. Foss go to the home, where there are usually 45 children, to ask them what they want for Christmas. Each knows he will receive what he names. Even at this early time every one has decided, for each has begun to think and talk about his present long before Christmas. Indeed, this planning with anticipation is a yearly joy.

The children usually ask for a doll, a sweater or a toy, but always there are about three who say, "Please, I'd like a Bible."

A Sparrow

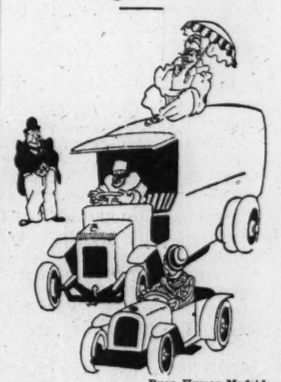
London

DRIVING one day up Constitution Hill, that long, wide thoroughfare which runs parallel to Buckingham Palace gardens, the driver of a motorcar noticed a young sparrow fluttering on the roadway, unable to escape the stream of fast-moving traffic which frequents this busy highway.

A moment's consideration, and the motorist brought his car to a standstill and hurried back to where the little thing was lying still fluttering helplessly in the road. But quick as he was, another had forestalled him. A taxi driver noticing the little bird's distress had pulled up his taxi, run across the road, picked up the fledgling, and deposited it safely inside the railings of the palace gardens.

"Poor little chap," said he, as the two Samaritans met, "it must have fallen out o' the nest. It wouldn't have stood a chance on this road with all this 'ere traffic speedin' by." The sparrow fluttered joyfully into its green retreat, and the two men watched it disappear behind the King's railings.

In Lighter Vein



Buen Humor Madrid

The Eastern Potentate who is used to riding on an elephant buys a motorcar.

The Unassuming Host

A tourist was enjoying the beauties of California as pointed out by a native.

Said the tourist, upon passing through a large grove of trees bearing citrus fruit: "What beautiful looking grapefruit!"

"Oh!" said the Californian, "those lemons are a little small, owing to a comparatively bad season."

There was silence for a time.

"What magnificent homes!" exclaimed the tourist as they sped through Los Angeles.

"Mere huts," said the native, indifferently. "You should see some of the *real* buildings."

The tourist was again absorbed in unspoken thoughts.

"And what are those enormous blossoms?" he asked, gazing across extensive fields of gorgeous yellow flowers.

"Just a patch of dandelions," explained the Californian modestly. "I must show you some real flowers."

Then they reached the Sacramento River. "Ah," said the tourist, having grasped the idea, "someone's radiator is leaking!"—*Ohio Times.*

Already Proved

"Mother has sent this steak back. She says it is so tough she could sole our boots with it."

"Why didn't she?"

"The nails wouldn't go through."—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

Disputed

"I lent you $10 five years ago, and you have kept it ever since!"

"You are doing me a great injustice, sir! I distinctly remember that I spent it the same day!"

Logical Solution

Professor: "So the ship hugged the shore? And where was the shore?"

Student: "I suppose it was in the hold of the vessel."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

One Dictator—Unable to Retire

FRANCISCO CAMBO, a Spanish politician who is acknowledged to possess unusual ability and independence, and who may yet play an important part in the new Spain, has recently published a daring study of the Dictatorship. The point he makes against such a régime is that it tends to narrow the interests and increase the apathy of the citizen, who should, on the contrary, be encouraged to take his share in the government of his country. Assuming that a dictator is talented and sincere, he is thus depriving himself of the very forces on which the Nation should count—a free public opinion, an unfettered Parliament, an outspoken press.

In Spain there is exceptional illiteracy; it ranks twentieth from the educational viewpoint among European nations. It stands almost as low, in proportion to its population, as regards trade with foreign nations. These are the conditions which, it may be held, call for a dictatorship; and that contention would be true enough if it were not that the heroic remedy makes the peoples less, instead of more, competent for self-rulership. So it destroys even when its purpose is to construct.

Primo de Rivera has perhaps bettered the situation in Spain to some extent, though it is somewhat misleading to compare the present position with that under former inefficient governments. Reform was needed, but the question is whether such reforms as have been effected are lasting and have not been purchased at too high a price. If the value of the peseta is taken as a barometer, it is evident that there is little confidence; and it is certain that the Dictator would now be glad to get out of an uncomfortable post if he could do so with safety. He has, indeed, but lately put forward a plan looking to the ending of his dictatorship by next September, but next September will alone give the answer.

That is why Spain presents an interesting spectacle at this moment. Primo de Rivera can hardly hand over his power until the proposed Constitution is passed, and the Assembly shows reluctance to pass it. It was supposed to be placed before the Assembly for approval last autumn, but the newspaper opposition, despite a mitigated censorship, was strong. The Labor Party in its manifesto demands nothing less than a "republican state of liberty," and it asserts that the proposed Constitution closes all legal doors to this conception of democracy, because under it laws may be wrecked, without appeal, by regal prerogatives and the will of the great oligarchies. The General Union of Workers, therefore, refuses to sit in the National Consultative Assembly.

The Conservatives and Liberals are definitely unfriendly. The universities nominate such exiles as Professor Unamuno; and the lawyers appoint Sanchez Guerra, who, accused of plotting against the state, was acquitted, against the expressed will of Primo de Rivera, by a military court. The ex-Premiers to whom seats were offered are, to say the least, lukewarm. Generally, if the Dictator makes the passing of the Constitution the condition of his resignation—which he seems now anxious to offer—he is beset by difficulties which neither force nor conciliation will easily overcome.

It may prove to be harder to quit the Dictatorship than to assume it—at least to quit it honorably. And perhaps that is the hard lot of dictators, that there does not come for them a time when they can leave office conscious that they have wrought well and succeeded sufficiently to abolish their own dictatorship.

Soldiers, Actors, Women in China

FOR centuries the Chinese have been among the most democratic of peoples. Even under absolute monarchies, they developed the system of competitive examinations for public office by which a son of the most humble family in the land might rise to the position of right-hand man to the Emperor by his own merits.

But at one time or another in Chinese history there have been three divisions of society which have been virtually on a lower level than the rest, namely, soldiers, actors, and women. Foreign emperors—Mongols and Manchus—introduced a respect for the fighting class, which the military domination since the foundation of the Chinese Republic has not lessened.

The actors have only recently been accepted whole-heartedly in Chinese society. One great actor, Mei Lan-fang, is more responsible than any other for this change. Mr. Mei, who is visiting the United States this winter, is regarded in China not only as the greatest living Chinese actor but as a great gentleman. After the capital was removed to Nanking, Mr. Mei remained in Peiping, and has acted as a "semiofficial host" for Chinese and foreign dignitaries who have visited the former capital.

And now the new Nationalist Government is acting to remove restrictions upon the last of the socially unaccepted classes—the women. The Government at Nanking has announced that hereafter women candidates will be eligible for examinations for all offices—from the highest to the lowest. A few women have already qualified as magistrates, and an increasing number are taking examinations each month. Chinese women are asking and receiving a larger place in public and social affairs. Women are now being invited to public functions, formerly attended only by men. It is a curious fact that men seem to be more enthusiastic in according new privileges to their wives and daughters than are women in demanding them. Social changes are being made in China today more rapidly than ever before, and it may not be long before Chinese women will play something like an equal part in the affairs of their country.

Senator Borah Aids Prohibition

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES complained of the katydid that it "said an undisputed thing in such a solemn way." Senator Borah's pronouncement on prohibition enforcement is rather suggestive of the katydid's strident reiteration. Everybody knows that prohibition enforcement is not satisfactory. Every moderately well-informed person knows that in certain cities—not many—saloons are conducted with scandalous publicity. Informed observers of the progress of prohibition have long suspected that the diversion of industrial alcohol from the uses for which it is legalized constitutes a large source of supply for bootleggers. But when the senior Senator from Idaho, who always commands a wide audience, said these things with the emphasis which his position gave to his remarks, they created a tremendous uproar.

Just why he should be denounced by drys for making these assertions, or why he should be regarded as attacking the Administration, or as betraying the cause of prohibition, it is difficult to understand. As the facts are becoming more fully understood it is apparent that the Senator has done a distinct service to prohibition. No intelligent prohibitionist claims that enforcement is at all adequate. The utmost that they can insist upon—and this is indeed irrefutable—is that, even insufficiently enforced, prohibition is of incalculable economic and social value to the people of the United States. If the measure of enforcement shall be increased as a result of the agitation set on foot by Senator Borah, that advantage will be correspondingly enhanced.

It would perhaps have added to the force of the Senator's indictment if he had extended it to cover those not in official station who are employing every possible resource to make enforcement difficult and inadequate. Because he failed to condemn those persons who, professing to be good citizens, applaud all endeavors to break down the prohibition law, and well over with sympathy for every criminal who meets his end in his effort to defy the officers of that law, the Senator is put in the embarrassing position of being hailed by them as a kindred spirit. That he has the slightest sympathy with the enemies of prohibition, no one will believe. But the form of his attack upon existing conditions leaves him in the unhappy plight of being hailed by them as an ally.

The difficulties which the Administration meets in its efforts to enforce the law are incalculably increased by the activities of organizations formed to encourage its violation; by the utterances of prominent men, who, like Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, extol the "higher lawlessness" consecrated to the undoing of laws of which they personally disapprove; by the clamor of newspapers which, every time prohibition officers in the discharge of their duty inflict condign punishment upon violators of the law, cry out in bitter denunciation of their acts; and by politicians, some of them sitting in seats adjacent to that of the Idaho Senator himself, who find it to their personal political profit to lend their official voices to the outcry against the constitutional amendment adopted after mature deliberation by an overwhelming vote of the states of this Nation.

Senator Borah is not to be condemned by any sincere friends of prohibition for the position he has assumed. It may only be suggested to him that the greater measure of enforcement for which he appeals can be more certainly and promptly attained if the enemies of the law could be opposed with the vigor which he seeks to apply to those who profess to be its friends.

Merging Man Power

THE ability of men to pool their resources and accomplish by joint action what was seemingly impossible separately constitutes the basis of corporate activity. Incorporation laws are not exactly modern, but their effect has become more apparent during the last year or so by reason of the numerous industrial mergers which have been effected both in the United States and abroad. The Swedish Match Company is already dominating the world trade in matches, and similarly widespread operations are being attempted in the fields of shipping, banking, automobile manufacture, wireless and other lines. Very reasonably, the question arises how far these mergers can go and how effective they can prove in conducting business upon an economical basis.

At a recent convention of the Taylor Society, which is concerned with managerial efficiency and the elimination of industrial waste, it was suggested that the success of a merger is not dependent simply upon the physical properties controlled or the markets to be served. The successful combination must necessarily be a merger of ability as well as a merger of physical assets. A study of those mergers which have failed to attain the success anticipated shows that they did not earn as much as the combined earnings of the separate parts through the inability of the managements to guide them to their highest potential achievements.

After all, industry, despite the wonderful machinery which has been developed to do the labor formerly done by hand, is not simply a mass of goods and routine. It is a living, thinking organism which must be accurately coordinated and directed to make it prove of service to its public and consequently of value to its owners. We should therefore look upon these combinations as something other than a massing of properties and a grouping of capital. They are the modern agencies which are giving opportunity for the development of capabilities and intelligence.

Personnel of ability to direct the affairs of these combinations successfully is something industrialists, bankers and investors are constantly seeking. It is hardly conceivable that this tendency in the industrial life of the country and of the world is limiting the opportunities of business men or of the youth who seek careers in trade. As a matter of fact, unless the system develops intelligent, wise administrators, it will defeat its own aim.

Retire the Shearers

THERE was much to-do in Washington some few months ago when the Senate's investigation into the under-cover antidisarmament activities of William B. Shearer seemed to link several American naval experts in a rather sympathetic and intimate association with Mr. Shearer himself. This implication was promptly and emphatically denied, and The Christian Science Monitor has good reason to believe that such surreptitious propaganda does not have the support of the country's active naval officers.

But now comes Rear Admiral Bradley E. Fiske, U. S. N., retired, who has jumped right onto the front pages of the press with a wholehearted and unblushing defense of the propagandist. Admiral Fiske is quoted in these words:

> I believe in Shearer. I admire him very much, and I think he has been not only misunderstood but very much maligned. I have looked into his alleged activities at Geneva, and I find he was only doing what the Government was trying to do.

Obviously, Admiral Fiske is not speaking for the Naval Board at Washington, nor for retired admirals as a whole, since equally distinguished admirals, such as Hilary P. Jones, have expressed their unqualified confidence in President Hoover's efforts toward international naval reduction. The Admiral is simply speaking for himself, but for the purposes of the record it may be just as well to examine the validity of certain of his statements in the light of established facts.

Mr. Shearer, states the Admiral, "was only doing what the Government was trying to do." Well, in the suit for damages which Mr. Shearer filed against his employers—the several shipbuilding corporations which employed him at Geneva—he described his "services" as being in the "business and financial interest of the defendants," namely, the armament manufacturers. The United States Government was hardly at Geneva for the same purpose.

Admiral Fiske also pooh-poohs the idea that Mr. Shearer could possibly have influenced the Geneva Disarmament Conference. Perhaps not, but Mr. Shearer's own estimate of his work is that it was worth at least $300,000 to the shipbuilding corporations.

All countries have their Shearers; they go by different names in different nations. And now as the London Naval Conference is soon to begin its momentous sessions, offering, as Admiral Fiske well says, "the greatest game played for the greatest stakes," let us make that game international understanding and the stakes international peace.

The Facts of Fiction

NO AUTHOR, however intent he may be on banishing facts from his fiction, can quite succeed in doing so, it appears, for, in an unguarded moment, the memory of an actuality will sometimes, despite all precautions, creep into even the most imaginative of passages. It is no wonder, then, that Dickens, who, throughout his writings, has left quite a multitude of personal memorabilia, should, as has been recently reported, have again offered an opportunity to an inquisitive searcher after topographical curios. This time it is the alleged discovery of the spacious but nameless inn, which is briefly, though not without a sure touch of actuality, mentioned in one of the concluding chapters of "Bleak House."

But the interesting fact about this particular inn is not the part it is assigned to play in his book by its author, for that is slight, but the curious circumstance that it had already been "discovered" in a village far removed from its latest location. Which is it to be, then, the George Inn at Grantham in Lincolnshire, or the Talbot Inn at Welford in Northamptonshire? Both seem to accord well with the scanty descriptions furnished by Dickens, and both, to be sure, will henceforth insist on being the genuine Dickensian article. It is, indeed, a pretty riddle, of no great literary significance, it is true, and yet of absorbing interest to the hosts of the two hostelries. For to be able to boast of so precious a literary cousinship is no mean matter to an owner of a country inn.

But, it will perhaps be objected, the circumstance that two inns, in different parts of the country, claim the same honor will surely detract from the importance of either. And this, it must be admitted, is what one would have expected to happen, but actually the opposite is almost always the case. Have not seven ancient cities, some of them far more widely removed from others than Lincolnshire is from Northamptonshire, contended for the honor of being the birthplace of Homer, and every one of them gained perpetual glory thereby? Indeed, a carefully tended rivalry in claims of this kind seems certain to enhance the reputation of the contending parties without damaging their good faith. Nor is modern fiction, it may be remarked in conclusion, devoid of facts that can be turned to good account in the fullness of time. The city of Zenith, for instance, though perhaps too symbolic a quantity for present identification, may in the future well be claimed by many an American city as the authentic home of Sinclair Lewis's George Babbitt.

Editorial Notes

A Wisconsin man has 1500 acres of virgin white pine, oak, birch and basswood which he refuses to sell or to commercialize; his neighbors call him "land poor"; but maybe he feels that his is a wealth unattainable by money.

Should that plan for an endowment of $10,000,000 for a radio university go through, how many classes would you allow yourself to skip in favor of a particularly attractive musical program?

The official name of the former land of the tsars is now Soyus Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik, but if you say "Russia" almost anyone will know what you mean.

Jan Smuts: Afrikander and World Statesman

By DONOVAN M. RICHARDSON

IT HAS been a bad day for the little band of Boers at Eland River Poort. For weeks these dogged Dutch farmer-warriors, pursued and harassed on every side by superior British forces, have struggled on, but here at last they find themselves cornered—"in a bag," with the enemy ready to pull the string. But no! Their slim young commander sees a way out! He leads a quick dash against a weak spot in the "bag"; there are tense moments, but soon they have pierced the British lines. Once more Jan Smuts has broken through to a wider field of operations. Indeed, breaking through seems to be a Smuts habit; many times before and since he has done it—and not merely on the field of battle.

When circumstance has hemmed him in, when racial barriers have encompassed him, when prejudice has built a wall or tradition raised a barricade, he has broken through, has somehow caught sight of wider fields beyond and found a way to them. That is why a Dutch lad, raised in the narrowly circumscribed environment of a veldt farm, surrounded by the densest of nationalistic prejudices, has become the statesman of world-compassing view, probably the outstanding internationalist of today, come now to the United States to speak in leading cities at celebrations commemorating the tenth anniversary of the League of Nations.

It has been a long road that Jan Christian Smuts has traveled, and a romantic one. The first step led the shy Dutch boy to the Boer college at Stellenbosch, where he proved a brilliant scholar. Possibly the next trek to wider horizons was the most decisive in a career where crossroads have been frequent. It was a notable breaking through, for it took him to a university not in the ancestral Holland, but in England, home of his people's despised enemies. At Cambridge he studied law and in three years took nearly all the prizes in sight.

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Back in Cape Town the young barrister found slow going because—strangely enough—he seemed no speech maker. But he moved to the Transvaal, where President Kruger made him State Attorney. He helped Kruger uphold Boer rights against the British, but refused to be mured within the narrow circle of Oom Paul's hatreds and proposed compromise. Yet when the Boer War came he stood with his own people. The thirty-year-old lawyer became leader of a commando, and almost overnight developed into a dashing cavalry general. Before it was over he was rated second only to Botha.

When fighting was clearly of no use any longer, it was necessary to break through the bitterness of defeat and agree to peace. Smuts had fought against Kitchener and Roberts, Baden-Powell and French, and when he went to the peace conference at the little country town of Vereeniging it was under a safe-conduct signed "D. Haig, Captain." Unsurpassed talents for conciliation found full use in the peacemaking and afterward in liquidating the war's antagonisms.

Then in 1907 Campbell-Bannerman tried the splendid experiment of giving self-government to the Dutch colonies so lately in revolt, and Smuts became Botha's chief lieutenant in the new Government. They pushed the movement for South African union. The Smuts vision pierced the walls of bitterness left by the war and saw the necessity of reconciliation; the Smuts barrier-breaking talents worked overtime to make possible the union of Dutch and English colonies, which is South Africa. Much of the drafting of the Union's Constitution fell to him, and he served as Minister of Finance and Minister of Defense in the Dominion Government.

When the World War broke, Botha and Smuts came to a parting of the ways with several of their former Boer comrades, who seized the occasion to start a revolt against Britain. **The old Dutch element has never forgiven Smuts for the thoroughness with which he crushed that move.** He also helped Botha clear the Germans from South West Africa and later carried through a difficult campaign to subdue them in East Africa.

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By 1917 that job was practically complete, and again a wider field of operations beckoned. Britain had bigger work for this quiet, useful Dutchman. He was made a lieutenant-general and called to London. Soon he was one of the Big Five of the War Cabinet.

Somewhere he found the time and ideas to reorganize the air services on the thesis that "the Rhine should be Britain's air frontier." Again we find this simple Afrikander at Geneva negotiating with Austria's envoys for a separate peace, or in London inspiriting the flagging British war horse with the spur of a veldt man's idealism.

His draft for a League of Nations, published on the very heels of the armistice, was perhaps the first definite framework for the Covenant, and at the peace conference he worked beside Woodrow Wilson in shaping the final plan. It can be said that no one had a larger share in fathering the Covenant.

But when it came to the rest of the treaty—the peace terms imposed by the victors—Smuts showed again how completely the Dutch boy who found even the horizon of the broad veldt too confining had broken through the blockade of war-time hatreds. Denouncing reprisals as ill designed to obtain "lasting appeasement," he signed the treaty under protest and only to save the Covenant. He knew from experience that stable peace must be founded on reconciliation and dared to favor early admittance of Germany into the League. He said at Paris: "I feel that the real work of making peace will only begin after this treaty is signed. . . . The great lesson of the war is that, not in separate ambitions or in selfish domination, but in common service for the great human causes, lies the true path of national progress."

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Since that time much of his own thought has been given to the advancing of those "great human causes." He did return to South Africa in 1919 to take over the reins of government on the passing of Premier Botha. And straightway he was called on to enter the maelstrom of racial and political conflict to prevent a fresh boiling over of the secession movement. But more and more his interests have been turning to international affairs. He played a large part in gaining acceptance for the new concept of a British Commonwealth of Nations with the Dominions functioning as active partners. In this effort he went to London in the summer of 1921 for the Imperial Conference.

While there, this useful Afrikander played an obscure but potent rôle in one of the strangest scenes the anomalies of British history ever staged. One can picture a dim council chamber in Dublin, where across a lighted table two striking figures confront each other—a blond, compact, steel-cool Dutchman and a dark, lanky, flame-hot man of Spanish descent, striving to solve the problem which has made Ireland a battle ground for hundreds of years. While De Valera refused to sign the agreement which established the Irish Free State, and although Smuts's part is shrouded in mystery, it is known that his talents for breaking through gave a big impetus to that successful effort to open a way for Irish peace through the age-old barriers of race hatred and religious antipathy.

Jan Smuts has had his mistakes and his defeats. Some of his dreams have not come true. In 1924 his Government was overthrown in South Africa, but he is still a powerful influence for British-Dutch reconciliation. And in line with his pro-human thinking, he has made useful contributions toward solution of the Negro question. Smuts does not want black equality in South Africa, but he recognizes—as many do not—that a policy which perpetuates bitterness holds no hope of a final solution.

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This amazing Afrikander soldier, statesman and world thinker finds time also to be a farmer, botanist, and writer of books on philosophy. Between public services he retreats to a large family and beautiful home at Doornkloof, where he collects rare plants and beasts of the veldt.

The League of Nations has not fulfilled all General Smuts's expectations, but he has not lost faith and is today seeking to strengthen it and every other unit of the world's peace machinery. Indeed, he is a leading exponent of the belief that there must be definite and well-oiled machinery. He argues for the necessity of organizations to enforce the peace by taking action against war makers. It is the theory of sanctions, as distinct from the recent *American theory that the force of opinion is sufficient* international police power. It is the League idea as against the Kellogg idea. Because of these views, General Smuts's discussions in America should prove especially useful in clarifying thought on the whole subject. Surely few men have so complete a grasp on the great problem of organizing the world for peace.

His is the long view as well as the wide view. Thus it is a message of hope he brings. Despite discouragements he urges that there be no sitting down in despair "as reactionaries or anarchists," but that all press on with faces forward, "as those who have the great hope." And as a practical, hard-headed man of politics he puts reliance on the great, intangible forces. It was after the disappointment of Versailles that he said: "Now more than ever before should the banner of Spirit be borne aloft by all of us, as at once the symbol and the secret of victory."

Notes From Shanghai

SHANGHAI, CHINA

CHINA is attracting world attention not only by the complexity of its political problems, but also by its contribution to philately. Within the last year three new issues of postage stamps have appeared, the first for many years, adding a little novelty to the ordinary issue which stresses the junk design. Two of the new issues are commemorative of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the republican leader and founder of the Kuomintang, and of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, president of the State Council. These will be withdrawn at the end of the year, but the air mail stamp recently issued to meet China's new postal needs since the inauguration of two air lines is permanent. When it was first issued it occasioned some criticism from local philatelists by its design, which depicts an airplane flying over the Great Wall—not a very original idea.

It was pointed out by historically minded philatelists that it was the same design put out for the first projected air mail in Peiping in 1924, when the machine bore the five-barred flag on its tail. The only difference in the present design is the blue sky and white sun on the tail instead of the old republican flag. Nevertheless, it meets the case and finds increasing use as the air mail grows popular. An interesting set in the future will emanate from a suggestion of Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous explorer, who has obtained the sanction of the Nanking Government to issue a few hundred stamps in connection with his expedition to Turkestan and dispose of them to philatelists in order to help finance the expedition.

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While it would be an exaggeration to say that the Chinese are growing "air minded," there is no denying the widespread interest displayed in aviation as a result of the establishment of two air lines, one from Shanghai to Nanking, a distance of 170 miles, and the other from Shanghai to Hankow, a distance of 600 miles, American machines being used by both services. The Nanking line is operated by the Ministry of Communications, but the other is operated by a separate entity known as the China Airways, and although both at present are staffed by Americans, Chinese pilots are being trained and will be flying regularly soon. The value to communications is tremendous. By train, Nanking is eight hours from Shanghai: by plane, the trip has been cut to as low as one hour and seven minutes.

On the Hankow route the saving is even greater. Formerly, it took three and a half days to reach the central China city by boats breasting the powerful Yangtze flood. Now it can be performed in five hours in the amphibian machines used on the service. China is a land of notoriously poor communications, and many people are using the air mail for messages which ordinarily should be carried by telegraph. Two French fliers recently proved this. They flew from Nanking to Hankow, but found nobody awaiting them at the airdrome. The reason was that they actually beat the telegram dispatched to Hankow to inform the authorities of their departure from Nanking. **The airplane will undoubtedly revolutionize communications in this country.**

One of the æsthetic feasts provided for Shanghai each year is the chrysanthemum show organized by a small society of Chinese and foreign horticulturists who succeed each year in bringing an amazing amount of floral beauty together. Japan is the "land of the chrysanthemum," but Shanghai produces blooms which are in no way inferior to those of the neighboring island empire. An increasing knowledge of cultivation is improving the products. This year's show was a revelation, for conditions have been favorable all summer, and the blooms were gayer than ever before. To picture the array of flowers demands the palette of an artist rather than the pen. Huge golden balls, spheres of scarlet, of mauve, of purest white, groupings of loveliness in shapes of exquisite beauty, and withal that touch of wistfulness that autumn gives to her blooms, present a spectacle on which the eye lingers with utmost delight.

To many people there is just the chrysanthemum: to the Chinese exhibitor there are scores, and one's imagination dwells romantically on the different names, the Golden Deer's Horn, Yellow Dragon Beard, White Siao Sing Wool Ball, and White Jewel Crab are some of the names, each distinct from the other and representing a different feature. The prize exhibit of this year's show bore the quaint name of the Purple Ear Pick, a fluted flower with a golden heart. Another interesting exhibit was one plant boasting of ninety blossoms of the palest pink flecked with rose.

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Visitors to Shanghai are always impressed by the modern traffic equipment introduced to regulate the fast-increasing volume of traffic which flows through the streets. Two years ago experimental signal lights were introduced on Nanking Road, the main thoroughfare, in an endeavor to obtain a better regulation of the traffic. The lights were so successful that all the principal crossings in the business district and well into the residential district are now equipped with these lights, and probably the most diverse traffic in the world is now governed by red and green lights. The amazing success can only be appreciated upon seeing a typical Shanghai street with a dozen different types of ancient and modern vehicles, including rickshas, automobiles, motorbuses, bicycles, carts hauled by coolies, peculiar one-wheeled barrows, and occasionally one of Shanghai's few sedan chairs.

It has required much propaganda to introduce modern traffic methods into a Chinese city, but not an insignificant share has been done by a quaint person known as the municipal story-teller. Capitalizing the fondness of the Chinese coolie for stories, the traffic department employs a professional story-teller to tour tea houses and tell stories culled from the classic lore of his profession, slightly altered to force home a moral in connection with traffic precautions, safety first, and the rules of the road. One favorite maxim is, "The center of the road is like a tiger: You must keep away to the side." The story-teller visits a number of tea houses daily and addresses coolies there, and his monthly audience numbers several thousand.